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Nazis Said Making No Gains Despite Fierce Fighting

London, Aug. 10.

AFTER seven weeks of the Russian campaign, the Germans still find themselves fighting in familiar sectors.

The war on the eastern front began its eighth week this morning, with fierce fighting in sectors which have seen heavy battles for several days past. These are in the sector around Smolensk and to the north-west and south of Kiev.

In their Mid-day communique the Russians claim nothing to confirm yesterday's stories from Berlin about new German successes south-east of Smolensk and in the Ukraine.

Threat to Odessa

But the threat to Odessa remains, and Rome radio has given a plausible version of German strategy on this part of the front. It claims that a German attack north-east of Kiev prevents Marshal Budenny from counter-attacking with his full strength, and with reinforcements drawn from his defences on the Dniester, farther south. This enables the German, Hungarian and Rumanian units along the Dniester to break through and threaten the Russian left wing.

The Italian story is linked with accounts of Russian difficulties in the Ouman area.

The Russian air force and navy are still very active. According to last night's communique from Moscow, 95 German aircraft were destroyed on Thursday and Friday, with a loss of 12 Russian planes. In the Baltic, Russian warships attacked an enemy torpedo boat and shelled transports.

Eighth Week of War

Axis countries have heralded the eighth week of the war with Russia in various ways. The Paris radio says that the Russians have so far lost several million men: this story which would make continued Russian resistance inexplicable. In Berlin, the radio commentator of the German communiques declared last night that the powerful Soviet army is breaking up, and England has thus lost her last ally on the continent. The Italians are less confident, and admit the possibility of indefinite resistance by the Russians because of the vastness of their territory and the increased resistance from their allies.

War-weariness in the Rumanian army is mentioned in reports from Ankara. These say that nearly a third of the front line troops are casualties and that the Russians have been particularly effective in the Bessarabian sector.

According to the "New York Times," the Intelligence Service in Washington has reports that the German *moral* is suffering too. There is increasing evidence, the newspaper says, that the German people not only want victories, but also desire to see the light of peace. Germany's great fear of being raided on two fronts is now a reality.

Regiment Routed

The story of how a crack German regiment was routed by a Red Army unit, and how prisoners appealed to their comrades to surrender is told in a supplement to the Soviet communique.

The regiment was 3,017 of the 63rd division, which the Fascists advertised as one of the finest German Army formations.

As proved by captured documents and the evidence of prisoners of this regiment, it was shipped to Finland from Narvik, says the supplement. Two days before its debacle, the Fascist regiment repeatedly attempted to attack a sector of the front

[Reuter.

(Continued on page 2, col. 3 *)

Germans Admit Extremely Heavy Losses in East

New York, Aug. 10.

The National Broadcasting Co. reported hearing yesterday a German radio report that 280,000 Nazi wounded soldiers had been transported from the central sector of the eastern front by Junkers-52 transport planes. This was the first figure on the number of Nazi wounded soldiers to appear since start of the campaign.

The German radio was quoted as stating that the transport planes on their trips to the front carried 13,350,000 pounds of war materials.

Five Japan Divisions For Manchoukuo

London, Aug. 10.

Authoritative quarters asserted yesterday that the Japanese during the past month have despatched approximately five divisions of reinforcements totalling 100,000 troops to Manchoukuo, making the total garrison there 350,000 men.—United Press.

Versions of the broadcast heard in New York, however, differed sharply. The Columbia Broadcasting System, apparently listening to the same broadcast, said the figure given was 2,381 men compared to the 280,000 wounded heard by N.B.C.

Both agreed that the broadcast concerned the work of 15 transport planes which would not be able to transport 280,000 men in seven weeks.

No Indication

In connection with the N.B.C. report, there was no indication asks what relation the figure 280,000 might bear on the number of wounded on the northern and southern fronts or to the number returned from the fighting lines by other means of transport.

If the report was correct, it might be assumed that only the most urgent cases of wounded or those in areas where transportation is exceedingly difficult would have been flown out.

Heavy Casualties

It was presumed the Germans suffered casualties on the northern and southern fronts at least equal to those on the central sector. This might reach a total in the vicinity of 600,000 more wounded troops. If the normal ratio of killed to wounded was experienced in the Russian campaign, there would be grounds for an estimate that at least 200,000 were killed which would allow a total of at least 800,000 German casualties.

If only part of the German wounded were removed from the central sector by plane, these estimates might be increased radically.—United Press.

Danish Ships Handed Over to N.Z. Line

Washington, Aug. 10.

The Maritime Commission yesterday authorized the charter of three requisitioned Danish freighters to the Union Steamship Co. of New Zealand in order to replace British tonnage diverted elsewhere.

The Nordhval and Nordpol, at present in Los Angeles, and the Nordvest which is at Grays Harbour, Washington, will be operated under the Panamanian flag. The Nordvest was ordered to proceed in ballast to Chile to load nitrate destined for United States Atlantic ports.—United Press.

Newfoundland Troops Arrive in England

London, Aug. 10.

Further naval and artillery contingents from Newfoundland arrived recently at a west coast port. An announcement states that they were welcomed by Mr. D. J. Davies, Newfoundland Trade Commissioner.—Reuter.

Nazis Bomb Moscow—Lose Eight Planes

Moscow, Aug. 10.

German planes bombed Moscow last night. Eight planes are so far known to have been shot down.

A statement issued by the official Tass Agency says: "During the night of August 9-10, German planes attempted a raid on Moscow. Only individual planes broke through to the city. Others were dispersed by anti-aircraft fire and night fighters.

"A certain number of incendiary and high-explosive bombs fell in the city.

"Several fires, which broke out in dwelling houses, were rapidly extinguished. There were some casualties. According to information, which is incomplete at the present time, eight German planes were brought down. Our air force suffered no losses."—Reuter.

Soviets Will Continue to Raid Berlin

Moscow, Aug. 10.

Soviet Russia's Red Air Fleet bombed Berlin for the third time on Friday night, and M.S.A. Lozovsky, Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs and official Government spokesman, warned yesterday that the Russians will continue such attacks.

The Red Air Fleet has bombed Berlin "for the first but not the last time," he declared. He said that Red air units were carrying out endless bombardments of the German rear, particularly concentrating attacks on the Luftwaffe's bases.

M. Lozovsky declared that the Russian air attacks on Berlin should have immense effect on Nazi moral since the Germans are now aware that there is no place in the Reich safe from attacks.

Radio Moscow announced that Soviet planes dropped high explosives and incendiaries on military objectives and railway tracks in the Berlin district on Friday night.

Soviet pilots observed fires and explosions, the radio stated. One Soviet plane was reported missing from the attack, the purpose of which was chiefly reconnaissance, it was stated.—United Press.

High-Explosives Dropped

London, Aug. 10.

Russian planes which bombed Berlin on Thursday night were the same type as the planes which flew over the North Polo before the war, according to Stockholm correspondents. The "Daily Telegraph" correspondent says the raiders plastered factories, electrical installations and power stations in Berlin suburbs with fire and high-explosive bombs.

The raid was carried out with a force of three squadrons of heavy four-engined bombers. Starting from Baltic island bases of Oesel and Dagoe off the Estonian coast they completed the 1,200-mile round trip to Berlin and home without interception and without loss, it is claimed.

Newspapers declared that the Germans are straining every nerve to conceal from the people that the raiders were Russian. In a first account they attributed the attack to the R.A.F. and later said the raid was merely a Luftwaffe night manœuvre designed to test the efficiency of a new night defence weapon. The correspondents add that the raid was a complete success as shown by the fact that anti-aircraft batteries did not go into action and that night fighters went up too late to deal with the Russian bombers.

R.A.F. Photos

The "Daily Mail's" Stockholm correspondent says that the Russians were supplied with copies of R.A.F. photographs of Berlin's chief military objectives, and that this is the first instalment of a joint R.A.F.-Russian Air Force plan for big attacks on Germany.

According to the Berlin correspondent of the Stockholm "Aftonbladet," the Germans repudiate a Russian statement that Soviet bombers made reconnaissance flights over Berlin on Thursday night. The Germans declare that Thursday night was too cloudy for reconnaissance.

The correspondent does not say who raided Berlin on Friday night but says "no anti-aircraft guns opened fire, at least in Berlin. Some planes reached Berlin but were prevented from dropping bombs."—Reuter.

Moscow Confirms Removal of Goering

London, Aug. 10.

Rumours that Field Marshal Goering and General Milch have been removed from military command are confirmed, says the Moscow radio, by the fact, to which attention has been drawn in Stockholm, that neither was mentioned in the German High Command's special announcements.

Goering's fate is unknown, but it is assumed that he is still in a concentration camp, near Berlin.

Milch is also reported to have been arrested by the Gestapo. He was particularly hated by Himmler and Goebbels, because with Goering's favour, he held one of the highest military ranks, despite his Jewish origin.

There are rumours in Berlin, the report states, that Milch was shot by the Gestapo shortly after his arrest, by order of Himmler.—Reuter.

United States Troops Hold Manoeuvres

Camp Edwards, Mass., Aug. 10.

Three generals and 37 staff officers were engrossed yesterday in fighting off a mythical invading Red Army during the war games held here.

Ten trucks rumbled alongside and as the officers looked up, Mr. Albert Barkin, umpire, announced: "Gentlemen, it is my duty to inform you that you have just been captured."

The generals then realized that their "impregnable defences" on all main roads leading to camp had been made useless by the unguarded dirt road. It was over this road that the trucks, representing tanks, carried infantry from Fort Debens.

The games continued—without the officers.—United Press.

New League Predicted by Mr. Wendell Willkie

Dayton, Ohio, Aug. 10.

The "Dayton Journal" yesterday quoted Mr. Wendell Willkie, former Republican presidential nominee, as predicting in an interview the establishment of a new League of Nations supported by an international "police force" after the present war is ended.

"The real problem is in winning the peace," he was quoted as saying. "We must have a good, a just and lasting peace out of this war."—United Press.

Danger to Transport Removed by Fire

Hundreds of barrels of tar were set ablaze in the Western Desert as shown in the above British official photo, to remove the danger to transport by being left lying about.

Vichy Cabinet Postpones Vital Council Meeting

Vichy, Aug. 10.

THE Government today put off until Monday at 5 p.m. the meeting of the Council of Ministers which had been set for this afternoon.

It appeared likely that Monday's council meeting will make no momentous decisions and that one of the first consequences of the round table conversations here between Marshal Philippe Petain, General Maxime Weygand, Admiral Francois Darlan and General Charles Huntziger would be a prolongation of the status "in France's relations with both the Axis and the United States."

Gen. Weygand's conversations with Marshall Petain, and his consultations with Admiral Darland and Gen Huntziger continued over the week-end.

Not Ready

The explanation in high cirrles for postponement of the meeting this afternoon, was that the Cabinet was not yet ready "to fix for Gen. Weygand his exact attributes as a consequence of the recent decree establishing his status toward the Cabinet and Admiral Darlan" which is one of the major items on the council's agenda.

Gen. Weygand's conversations with Cabinet members were said to have been virtually completed today, as a prelude for tomorrow's meeting.

The meeting tomorrow may fix the exact status of Gen. Weygand as a sort of proconsul for North and East Africa.

Although interest in Gen. Weygand's "Empire" centres chiefly in Morocco and Algiers, the Petain decree giving him charge of defences included also the rich protectorate of Tunisia, to the east, which has a vital role in the Empire's defences.

Authority in Vichy

Whatever status is fixed for Gen Weygand, there was no doubt that ultimate authority would remain in Vichy and not in Algiers, because the new status will conform to action taken during the past week in a decree which gave Admiral Darlan authority over Gen. Weygand's political decisions.

Outside this restriction Gen. Weygand was given considerable independence of action in economic, social and industrial spheres, which were clarified by his conversations with various Ministers concerned.

Gen. Weygand also retains full military authority over delegates charged with defence of the African Empire, but Vichy will always have the supreme military authority.—United Press.

Franco-Nazi Alliance?

New York, Aug. 10.

Informed circles in Switzerland disclosed that France and Germany were about to conclude an offensive and defensive alliance directed against the Soviet Union, an Associated Press despatch from Versoix reported.

The report said that the alliance contained a military clause providing for an eventual shipment of men to the eastern front if that was found necessary.

It was expected, however, that the initial stages of the application of the alliance would be confined to the industrial sphere with French factories supplying much needed material for the Nazi forces on the eastern front.

In exchange France would get concessions. Germany would give a promise for the immediate liberation of certain classes of war prisoners both in the occupied zone and in Germany, while the demarcation line would be modified to include at least the Paris region, but would be contingent upon the eventual satisfaction of another Nazi demand for bases at Dakar and Casablanca, where U-boats would be permitted to operate.

Conclusion of the pact was reported to have begun more than two weeks ago following the Nazi failure to crush the Soviet lines at Smolensk, when it became evident that a tremendous industrial effort would be necessary to back the Nazi Army at the eastern front.—Domei.

"All Quiet" on President's Yacht

Washington, Aug. 10.

The United States Navy released a despatch yesterday stating that the Potomac, President Roosevelt's yacht, was anchored in a fog and "all is quiet" aboard the vessel. The despatch gave no further details of the President's activities, and there was no mention of the reported meeting between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Winston Churchill, the Prime Minister.

The Navy despatch read:—

"The ship is anchored in the fog. Prospects for fishing appear to be very poor today. Everything is quiet on board. There is no especial news."

It was noted that the despatch did not specifically state that President Roosevelt was aboard, and neither did it refer to rumours of the meeting with Mr. Churchill unless the "no especial news" might be construed in this manner.

Hull Evades Questions

Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, evaded several questions at his press conference yesterday seeking to elicit information concerning President Roosevelt's whereabouts or the conferences the President might be engaged in.

Asked to comment on reports from London that current "Anglo-American conversations" might result in a strong protest to Japan and a warning against further aggression, Mr. Hull said that he had nothing in mind on that subject at present.—United Press.

Mr. Duff-Cooper Due In New York

New York, Aug. 10.

Mr. Alfred Duff-Cooper, en route to Singapore to take up his new post there, is due to arrive here by Clipper tonight.

After a brief stay in New York he will go to Washington and then on to Singapore.—Reuter.

Congressmen to Visit Iceland This Summer

New York, Aug. 10.

A group of Congressmen will visit Iceland soon, according to the Columbia Broadcasting System's Washington correspondent. Before the summer is over this group will inspect new United States bases in Newfoundland, Greenland and Iceland, he said.—Reuter.

Weygand Said Defying Darlan

Zurich, Aug. 10.

General Weygand has so far refused to ratify the Darlan policy of Franco-German military collaboration in North Africa, says the Vichy correspondent of "Democrate."

The correspondent says the French public are greatly perturbed over the loss of American friendship due to Admiral Darlan's surrender of Indo-China to Japan.—Reuter.

Patrols Active Outside Tobruk

Cairo, Aug. 10.

A communique issued by the British Headquarters says:—"Libya: our patrols outside Tobruk, and in the frontier region, continued their aggressive activities yesterday, but no important contact was made with the enemy."—Reuter.

Mafoo and Ponies Killed by Live Wire in Hungjao

A Chinese mafoo and two ponies were electrocuted and killed almost instantly while two foreigners out for an early morning ride narrowly escaped a similar fate and emerged with severe shocks in the Hungjao area yesterday. The pony the mafoo was riding was ahead of the others on Hungjao Road and accidentally got into contact with a telephone wire which had blown down during the recent typhoon.

The foreigners who were Miss Siemssen and Mr. E. Schuster, witnessed the accident, the mafoo riding in front of them. His pony slipped and faltered. The rider was thrown off and fell underneath the pony.

Miss Siemssen immediately dismounted and was attempting to save the mafoo when her pony backed and hit a live wire and was killed instantly. It was ascertained that the mafoo's pony and its rider had come into contact with the wire and were killed. Miss Siemssen and Mr. Schuster sustained severe shocks.

Enquiries made elicited that the wire was a military telephone which had either fallen or been blown down by the typhoon and in falling had crossed a cable of the Power Company.

As the live wire hanging across the road presented a serious menace to pedestrians and others, the Power Company when informed of the occurrence immediately sent workers to the scene to remove the danger. The men made a thorough search in the vicinity and neighbourhood to ascertain if other live wires were not lying around. The mafoo was conveyed to a Chinese hospital in an emergency ambulance and was certified to be dead upon arrival.

An inspector of the Shanghai Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals also went to the scene of the tragedy and arranged for the disposal of the ponies. Miss Siemssen and her companion returned home none the worse for their harrowing experience.

Britain Must Act Quickly—Shinwell

London, Aug. 10.

Mr. Emanuel Shinwell, member of Parliament from Durham, in a speech at Wheatleyhill yesterday declared that if Mr. Winston Churchill, Prime Minister, persisted in ignoring "growing criticisms" of government policy "it may easily create serious dangers for the country and impede the war effort."

Mr. Shinwell, who is a member of the Labour party, said that the nation expects Britain to fulfill her pledge of aid to Russia soon. "The form of the aid is for the Government to decide," he said.

"It may be more to our advantage to strike against Italy," said Mr. Shinwell. "In the Mediterranean a combined attack by our naval, military and air forces could cripple the junior partner of the Axis and go far toward impairing the enemy's prestige in the Balkans. But whatever measures are decided upon they should be undertaken without delay, otherwise the whole nation will express its disappointment in no uncertain manner."—United Press.

German Pressure on Iran Confirmed in Ankara

Ankara, Aug. 10.

Authoritative quarters yesterday confirmed that the German courier plane which landed at Istanbul from Berlin on August 5 carried one of the very highest German Secret Service officials and his assistant, an important German officer, both of whom were en route to Teheran where Germany and Britain are at present locked in a bitter undercover diplomatic war.—United Press.

U.S. Cruisers Leave Australia

Brisbane, Aug. 10.

The United States Navy's cruisers recently visiting Australia sailed yesterday for "an unknown destination."—United Press.

American Fighter Planes En Route to Russia; Many More to Be Sent

Washington, Aug. 10.

Authoritative quarters declared yesterday that United States-built fighter planes were en route to Russia already and said that defence officials have nearly completed arrangements to provide Russia with the latest medium bombers.

The fighters, according to these quarters, were made for Britain but the British agreed to deliver them to Russia. The sources said that several hundred planes were involved in the diversion, but admitted they did not know how many were enroute to Russia at the present time.

There was no intimation concerning the manner of delivery, but it was assumed that trans-Pacific freighters were being used. Experts also pointed out it would be possible to fly them to Alaska and thence across the Bhering Straits to Siberian bases—it was understood that the bombers will be flown over the latter route. It was understood the Russians were paying cash for the new planes.

Russian leaders have informed the United States there is no cause for worry concerning their reserves and equipment, but emphasized that the destruction of both German and Soviet material had been "staggering."—United Press.

French Coast Heavily Bombed by R.A.F.

London, Aug. 10.

SQUADRONS of R.A.F. fighters escorted Blenheim bombers over northern France yesterday morning. Inland heavy clouds prevented identification of targets but objectives on the coast near Gravelines were bombed.

Escorting fighters encountered a number of fighters and destroyed 10 of them. An eleventh was destroyed near the French coast on Saturday afternoon by a British fighter on patrol. Five R.A.F. fighters are missing.

The German supply ships hidden in a Norwegian fjord north of Bergen were bombed by a Beaufort aircraft of the coast command on Friday night, says the Air Ministry News Service. The machine flying low in rain found the ships moored side by side.

Both opened fire immediately but the pilot gained height and dropped sticks of bombs across them. Smoke from one ship indicated it had been hit.

R.A.F. Bags 18 Fighters

The R.A.F.'s bag of enemy fighters yesterday was raised to 18 by offensive sweeps in the late afternoon, in which seven more fighters were shot down.

An Air Ministry communique states: "R.A.F. fighters carried out several offensive sweeps over the Channel and Northern France late yesterday afternoon. Seven more enemy fighters were destroyed, making a total of 18 destroyed in the day's operations. "R.A.F. losses during the day were ten fighters missing."

An Australian Spitfire squadron achieved the biggest score of the day by shooting down at least five Messerschmitts. This squadron had been operating for only a few weeks and this was the fourth occasion on which the pilots have been able to draw blood.

Two of the enemy fighters shot down by the Australian squadron were accounted for by an Irish pilot, who has already won the Distinguished Flying Cross. "It was a terrific dog fight," he said. "Our squadron ran into fully 100 Messerschmitts and everybody was kept pretty busy. I had my section with me—four of us—when 30 Messerschmitts came racing down. We fought them for 25 minutes before they were driven off. One of the pilots from my section shot one down. I shot two, and three pilots destroyed two fighters between them."

The Eagle squadron, composed of Americans, also took part in these operations.—Reuter.

Libyan Ports Again Raided

Cairo, Aug. 10.

Enemy-occupied ports in Libya were again raided by R.A.F. heavy bombers on Thursday night, states a communique. At Benghazi hits were seen on the central and cathedral moles. In a heavy attack on Tripoli all bombs were seen to fall in the area of the docks where large fires were started.

Other targets attacked again on Friday were at Capuzzo and Bardia. At Bardia a Maryland aircraft damaged a number of vehicles, killing or wounding about 100 enemy personnel. The raiding machine was attacked by a Messerschmitt 110 but returned safely.

British fighters intercepted a number of Messerschmitts off the Egyptian coast on Friday and damaged several. Fighters which engaged enemy bombers over Alexandria on Thursday destroyed one Junkers 88.

Remaining Italian forces concentrated in the Gondar region in Abyssinia were bombed by South African planes on Thursday. All aircraft returned safely from these operations.—Reuter.

R.A.F. Squadrons Cross Channel

London, Aug. 10.

R.A.F. formations flew across the Channel to northern France on Sunday morning, and again during the afternoon.

The formation which swept across the Channel in the afternoon, flying in the direction of the French coast between Boulogne and Calais, was stated by spectators to be very large.—Reuter.

Halifax, Hull Discuss Far Eastern Situation

Washington, Aug. 10.

The Far Eastern situation was discussed here yesterday when Lord Halifax, the British Ambassador, conferred with Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.—Reuter.

Work in U.S. Navy Yard Stopped

Philadelphia, Aug. 10.

Stoppage of work which "seriously delayed" operations in the Navy Yard here was revealed by a Navy spokesman yesterday. He said the stoppage involved 348 men. Apparently some workers including carpenters refused to abide by certain instructions from their union's national office regarding conditions for overtime and Saturday work and absented themselves yesterday. The shipyard commandant referred the trouble to the Navy Department at Washington.—Reuter.

Ship Building Halted

Kearny, New Jersey, Aug. 10.

Work in the Federal Ship Building and Dry Dock Company yards, where men who struck have received the backing of Mr. John Green, President of the Industrial Union of Marine and Ship Building Workers, continues at a standstill. The "New York World Telegram" says that it is reported in Washington that the Government is prepared to take over the shipyards as requested by Mr. Peter Flynn, Vice-President of the local Congress of Industrial Organization.

Meanwhile all work on $100,000,000 defence aircraft orders has practically ceased at the New Jersey plant of the Curtiss-Wright Corporation. About two-thirds of the workers have joined the strike which began in the propeller section. The strikers want higher wages.—Reuter.

Germans Forced to Revise Timetable In Russia

Berne, Aug. 10.

The Red Army's resistance has forced the German High Command to revise its time table for the Russian campaign, but the Nazis still hope for a sweeping victory by the end of September, it was indicated on the basis of information reaching here from foreign military observers in Berlin.

The September goal called for the occupation of Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev, and an advance to the Caucasus Mountains, these observers reported.

This was to be followed by an advance to the Urals and the establishment of a defence line there.

The original plan envisaged the capture of Leningrad in three weeks, almost a month ago, and the fall of Moscow shortly thereafter.

It was said that by the end of August, the Germans were to have reached Astrakhan, on the Caspian Sea 1,700 miles south-west of Berlin, the information declared.—Reuter.

British Food Position Now Secure

Cheltenham, Aug. 10.

Lord Woolton, Minister of Foods, declared yesterday that "our food position is now secure," and claimed that Britain has all essential food that is needed.

"There is no shortage and no sign of malnutrition after two years of war," he added.

Lord Woolton confessed he had been frightened over the position of fats, which caused Germany to break in the last war, but said that with the aid of the United States, Britain's position concerning fat supplies was now secure.—United Press.

600,000 Australians Ready for Action

Canberra, Aug. 10.

The Government yesterday reported that 600,000 Australians are under arms or ready for immediate mobilization. The figures formed the basis for allocation of the nation's manpower to the fighting services, war industries and civil services.—United Press.

British Overcome Enemy in Battle of Mediterranean

By Wing-Commander L. V. Fraser
Special Correspondent to the "N.C.D.N."

London, Aug. 10.

RECENT brilliant raids by the Royal Air Force on enemy convoys of shipping, and as well on aerodromes in Sicily, Sardinia and North Africa are stern reminders that, while the Air Force offensive against Germany have been striking successes the operations in the Battle of the Mediterranean are by no means to be belittled. The Italians once claimed that they had landlocked the Mediterranean as their own, but the R.A.F. using its every-growing strength in numbers and quality are able to maintain a much heavier offensive.

The Italian claim of the Mare Nostrum now proves a myth. Enemy convoys which under the cover of darkness attempt to steal across the narrow straits between Sicily and Tripoli and Benghazi have been ruthlessly attacked and many ships destroyed. The few vessels which have escaped paid dearly for their adventure because of the nightly bombing by the R.A.F. of African port harbour facilities. In the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, Nazis submarines have been hunted down in numbers and the long-range R.A.F. flyingboats have done yeoman service in their reconnaissance over hundreds of thousands of miles. The most symptomatic of all developments are those that are taking place round and above Marta.

Since the beginning of the year in this sector R.A.F. fighter squadrons have shot down more than 150 enemy aircraft and have beaten off all enemy attacks to dislodge the British from from their bases on the island. A recent effort by the Italians to substitute a sea offensive has been pronounced unsuccessful. In this connection it is to be noted as well that their air-raids came to bitter ruin and demonstrated the utter inability of the enemy to quench the spirit of Marta defenders.

Hundreds of Planes Shot Down

The enemy must maintain their hold on the western deserts if the battle of the Mediterranean is not to be hopely lost;—that the Allied air forces in this connection have destroyed more than 550 enemy aircraft since the beginning of the year is a vital factor in a review of the position.

The pace has quickened. Recent weeks have seen a great acceleration of the British offensive on a bright, blue Mediterranean. One day last month, the R.A.F. delivered smashing attacks on dispersed aircraft. Without loss to themselves they destroyed 36 planes and damaged many others. On the following day they

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Vichy Failure to Return Allied Officers Criticized

London, Aug. 10.

"FAILURE of former Vichy authorities in Syria to surrender to the Allies about 75 British and Indian officers, who were taken prisoner during Syrian operations, is regarded as a most extraordinary procedure in well-informed British circles," writes Reuters Diplomatic Correspondent.

"It is pointed out that Germany is not an ally of Vichy France, nor did German troops or equipment play any part in the defence of Syria. The decision of General Dentz, former Vichy High Commissioner in Syria, presumably under orders from Admiral Darlan, the Vichy Vice-Premier, to hand British and Indian officers over to the Germans is therefore regarded as an indication of the extent to which Vichy has fallen under Nazi influence. It is also thought that the Germans were anxious to have these officers so as to gain another weapon for use against Vichy, with the object of making it more difficult for them to conclude an armistice with Britain and her allies.

Serious Reflection

"The whole affair is regarded as a serious reflection on the good faith of Vichy statesmen. Generally speaking, by interning General Dentz and 35 high Vichy officers, the Allies have got the better of exchanges as far as rank is concerned, but the retention of 75 British and Indian officers will be greatly regretted.

"Speculation is ripe over the reasons for General Weygand's return to France. It is impossible to say whether General Weygand returned on his own initiative or on instructions from Marshal Petain, head of the Vichy regime, but it is presumed that he will discuss during his stay in Vichy his position in North Africa in relation to Admiral Darlan, and also the general question of German pressure in territories under his jurisdiction."

Vichy Protests

The French Government has instructed the French Ambassador in Madrid, M. Pietri, to protest to the British Ambassador, Sir Samuel Hoare, regarding detention of Gen. Dentz, former Commissioner in Syria, and 35 officers of the recent Levant army, according to a Vichy despatch to the official German news agency.

The French officers have been detained because British officers captured in the Syrian campaign have not been delivered under the terms of the armistice.—Reuter.

Moscow Denies Any Demands Made by Japanese

Moscow, Aug. 10.

M.S.A. Lozovsky, Soviet Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs and official Government spokesman, yesterday again denounced reports Japan had handed Russia an ultimatum demanding demilitarization of Vladivostok and had made other demands regarding Siberia.

"These sensational reports lack the slightest semblance to truth," he declared. "I can only be surprised that serious newspapers so frivolously handle this delirium of the British United Press correspondent in Shanghai."

(The United Press reported such rumours from Shanghai which were distributed in Britain by the British United Press.)

M. Lozovsky declared that "I greatly regret the English newspapers in London, the "News-Chronicle" and "Daily Express," have embarked on the path of unhealthy sensation and have published a report from the Shanghai British United Press that Japan has given the Soviet Union an ultimatum."

Asked concerning reports that Soviet Russia had promised Far Eastern bases to the United States in the course of Mr. Harry Hopkins' conferences in Moscow, M. Lozovsky declared that the rumour "is fantastic nonsense. I can state officially that the United States never raised this question."—United Press.

Activity in Bangkok

Bangkok, Aug. 10.

The extraordinary Cabinet meeting yesterday morning, lasting about three hours, combined with a great deal of diplomatic activity for a Saturday, is taken to mean that the situation is being watched with unrelaxing alertness.

A local newspaper report says that 25 Japanese officers have landed at the north Indo-China frontier aerodrome of Vientianne in eight large-sized warplanes. The speeding up of construction of an air base there has attracted a great deal of attention here.

With painful memories of the Vientianne of the recent Thai-Indo-China conflict days still fresh in their minds, it is stated that Thailanders are not particularly happy over this latest development.—Reuter.

Italian Prediction

Rome, Aug. 10.

The newspaper "La Stampa" of Turin editorially declared yesterday that if Great Britain attempts to violate Thailand's territory, Japan will enter the war.

"It is quite evident Japan will not let itself be taken unawares by events, especially now that it possesses Indo-China bases and, therefore, is in direct contact with Thailand," "La Stampa" declared.

"If the British in any way follow up their intention aggression against those free Asiatic people, Tokyo will intervene. Are Mr. Winston Churchill and President Roosevelt bent on facing total war in the Far East after having threatened to do it, without, however, supporting words with facts?" the newspaper asked.—United Press.

More Pressure Alleged

Tokyo, Aug. 10.

The metropolitan press unanimously condemned Anglo-American pressure on Thailand, stressing that the latter country's independence must be preserved with the full support of Japan if need be.

The influential "Nichi-Nichi" said that Japan was more concerned over Thailand's independence than the announced anxieties of Britain and the United States.

"It must be realized that Japan will give absolute support to Thailand's efforts to overcome Anglo-American pressure, and if necessary will adopt forcible steps to eliminate the attempts of third countries to thwart Thailands independence.

The newspaper said that the Thai recognition of Manchoukuo and the credit accommodation extended to Japan both indicated the Thai realization that it was best to cooperate with Japan in order to fulfill her role in the prosperity sphere.

So-called Exploitation

It was significant that these Thai steps were followed immediately after by an intensification of Anglo-American pressure on Bangkok. The "Nichi-Nichi" cited the appearance of the British battleship Warsplte in the Gulf of Siam and the concentration forces near Thai borders, accompanied by the exploitation of Anglo-Thai financial ties.

The editorial stressed that the Anglo-American attitude utterly ignored Thailand's own welfare. The two powers, it was asserted, merely were trying to further their own interests in the Far East.

The "Asahi Shimbun" asserted that the threatening Anglo-American gestures toward Thailand will not have the slightest effect on Japan's fixed Far Eastern policy.

The daily commended the Thai Premier, Luang Bipul Songgram, for his courageous resistance against British and American pressure.

Predicting failure of British manœuvres in the Orient, the "Asahi" recalled the fate of Greece and Yugoslavia, as well as other European nations which it alleged were let down by Britain.

Thailand's stand was compared with the attitude adopted by Turkey and Iran who elected to rely on themselves to maintain independence.

Four Birds With One Stone

The outspoken "Kokumin" declared that British and United States gestures toward Thailand were designed to kill at least four birds with a single stone.

1. By stemming Japan's southward advance at the Thai-Indo-Chinese border.

2. A demonstration to the Soviet Union that British and American promises will not be mere words.

3. An attempt to save the face of the so-called ABCD alliance.

4. By preserving an East Indies foothold in the case of the possible transfer to the Netherlands East Indies of the exiled Dutch Government at London, and the removal of the British Government either to Australia or Burma following the Nazi invasion of the British Isles, since the transfer to Canada would compel an American war entry.—Domei.

Thailand Again Declares Policy Of Neutrality

Bangkok, Aug. 10.

The Thailand Government yesterday officially reiterated its policy of equal friendship with all nations and in an official communique denied that any foreign power had requested the right to establish military bases in Thailand.

Movements of foreign troops outside the country are of no concern to Thailand, and Thailand is not worried over the possibility of aggression, the communique added.

Thai armed forces will carry out their duty "of preserving honour to the last minute," it was stated.—United Press.

Winant Proud of Heritage With Britain

Southampton Aug. 10.

The American Ambassador to Britain, Mr. John Winant, spoke yesterday at a civic luncheon at Southampton after touring damaged areas and the docks.

He said: "I am proud of our common heritage, and we join you in common cause."

Much of what the early British settlers took with them into America, said Mr. Winant, survives there today, in spite of the influence of time, modern life and the influx of new people from other parts of the world.—Reuter.

★Nazis Making No Gains

(Continued from page 1)

held by the Soviet under Commander Birman. Before the decisive attack, the Germans heavily shelled Russian positions for four hours. The first Fascist wave of attackers was repulsed by artillery and machinegun fire, which annihilated many German soldiers.

Failing in their frontal attack, the command of the German regiment sent one battalion and two companies of Finnish White Guards to outflank the Red troops, but here again, the Germans suffered defeat. When the enemy was worn out by abortive attacks, the Soviet command launched several counter-attacks simultaneously from different directions.

The Fascist regiment was surrounded. In attempting to break through, many German soldiers jumped into a lake to swim to the opposite shore. Practically all of them were either drowned, or shot by Russian snipers. The remaining Gemans surrendered in large groups.

Nazi Fleet Losses

The German Fleet has suffered severely at the hands of the Red Fleet and naval planes in six weeks of war, states Regimental Commissar Osipov in the newspaper "Red Fleet."

He gives the following German losses: 13 submarines, 10 torpedo boats, three escort vessels, two monitors, two E-boats, one minesweeper and over 30 transports.

Another writer says that up to Aug. 4, 14 submarines were destroyed. Commissar Osipov mentions British successes against German heavier craft and adds that "evidently the Germans cannot bring to the Baltic their larger warships." From Rumania only an unimportant number of submarines can be assembled in the Black Sea.

Sensational new claims regarding "destruction of Russian formations" were announced in a special German High Command communique. It asserted that following encirclement, Russian formations south-east of Smolensk have been destroyed and 38,000 Russians captured together with a vast number of armoured cars, guns and other material. In addition the Germans claim capture of Korosen in the Ukraine.

Soviet Communique

A Russian communique gave no fresh news merely recording fighting along practically the entire front.

In authoritative quarters in London it is believed the Germans have made some progress in the southern Ukraine where their objective is believed to be the Black Sea port of Odessa.

It is noteworthy that apart from the southern Ukraine there is no material change anywhere on the vast front between the Baltic and the Black Seas. Messages from Moscow emphasize that whereas the Germans are silent on their own losses, the Russians have published candid admissions of their losses. This is generally regarded as a sign of confidence and strength on the part of the Russians. The Russians put their losses at 600,000.

Polish resistance to German occupying forces has added greatly to the difficulties which the Germans are already experiencing at the hands of Russian guerillas. If this new resistance spread it may have considerable effect on Germany's long exposed line of communication across Poland to the eastern front.

Finnish Claims

A Finnish communique copies German statements that operations are "proceeding according to plan." The Russians are said to be fighting stubbornly. Details or names of places are not given owing to the risk of revealing information to the enemy. The statement announces increased Russian air activity, especially over the Finnish front, which is ttributed to the transfer of aircraft from threatened Estonian bases.

Considerable transport by sea of men and material is reported in the Gulf of Finland from Estonian ports which the Finns believe indicates that the Russians are removing to other spheres men and material whose retreat by land had been cut off by the Germans who are reported to have reached Tapa. It is expected that the Russians will leave garrisons at Estonian naval bases and continue guerilla attacks in the remainder of the country.

A Finnish attack on Sortavala is reported to be progressing. The attackers are seeking weak points in defences. On the remainder of the Finnish front the communique reported nothing except usual artillery sniping at Hangoe where the garrison was probably strengthened by arrivals from Estonia.

Difficulties experienced by the Germans in maintaining their hold on territory occupied are disclosed in a letter from a German officer intended for his home and which gives a clue to the isolation to which the Germans advanced blindly by the orders of Herr Hitler. The officer says: "It is weird here in Russia. Every single person is out to get you."

Success of Guerillas

This is indicative of the success which Soviet guerilla bands are meeting in their day and night harrassing of German troops along lines of communication between the rear and advanced forces. When the German High Command announced successful completion of operations in the neighbourhood of Smolensk details reached Moscow of persistent morale-destroying activity of guerrilla and partisan bands in White Russia and the easternmost frontier. This province is at least 30 miles in the rear of Smolensk.

Indications given by telephone from somewhere in White Russia by a man named Aidinov, secretary of the province Communist Party show that the guerillas continue to raid German lines far to the west of this little known region which is intersected by hundreds of rivers, lakes and bogs. The struggle in White Russia is one of vengeance with little quarter given or expected.

Marshal Timoshenko shows clearly the nature of this behind the line struggle between partisans and German troops. His appeal to guerillas published on Friday gives the watchword, "Blood for blood, death for death." The Germans, to establish themselves at all regions through which they advanced, had to burn towns and wipe out villages by bombing to deliberately terrorize the population in order to win a little safety for their rear.

Eye for an Eye

In return, Marshal Timoshenko demands a policy of vengeance and destruction of Germans individually, destruction of their supplies, destruction of their communications by road and by bridge, and destruction of their morale by loss of nerve and sleep.

This, however, is simply an appeal to intensity the struggle which is already going on.—Reuter.

THE Duchess of Kent visited cotton mills in Lancashire recently. At one mill she had a ride in the mill's hoist and lunched in the mill canteen.

Latest War Office Casualty List

London, Aug. 10.

Two holders of the Military Cross, and two army chaplains—the latter taken prisoner—are included in the War Office casualty list No. 201 published today.

Major R. G. Cook, M. C., Royal Artillery, who died of wounds was awarded the M. C. in May this year for saving the lives of an officer and four men who were being pursued by the enemy after their tanks had been put out of action.

Capt. R. G. Borradail, M. C., who is reported wounded, is in the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, and was wounded previously in a brush with Arabs in Palestine in 1936. He received the M. C. in the following year.

Rev. W. T. Jones and Rev. R. A. Simmons are mentioned as prisoners of war.

The list contains a total of 297 names, of which 26 are those of officers (6 wounded; 20 prisoners).

Among other ranks, 42 are reported killed, 50 wounded and 141 prisoners.—Reuter.

Tanks Wanted Before Aeroplanes

New York, Aug. 10.

The magazine "Business Week" says the "newest indication that Britain is working on plans for invasion of the continent" is a request to the Office of Production Management by the British Supply Commission to put tanks on a priority basis ahead of bombers.—Reuter.

Ex-King Carol Received By Mexican President

Mexico City, Aug. 10.

Ex-King Carol of Rumania, who is now living in America, has been received by the President of Mexico, General Avila Camacho, it was learnt here today.—Reuter.

Mr. Wang Ching-wei Back In Nanking

Nanking, Aug. 10.

Mr. Wang Ching-wei, head of the Nanking Government, returned to the city by air at 4.40 o'clock this afternoon from Canton where he attended the first East Asia Press Convention. He has been absent a week.—Domei.

French Club Employees Walk Out

About 100 Chinese employees of the French Club (Cercle Sportif Francais) in Route Cardinal Mercier called a strike last night after they had failed to obtain a satisfactory answer to their demands for higher wages and more rice allowances.

Hitler Said Considering Thrust Across Bosphorus

Cairo, Aug. 10.

CHANCELLOR Adolf Hitler and his generals were reported yesterday to be debating the wisdom of a lightning thrust across the Bosphorus in an attempt to turn the Russian south flank with a *blitzkrieg* through the Caucasus, writes Richard D. McMillan, United Press Staff Correspondent.

If they undertake such a movement, Turkey will fight on the side of Great Britain and Soviet Russia.

I have just returned from a three-weeks trip through Turkey as far as the Bulgarian frontier and the foregoing opinions are the concensus of military observers and officials with whom I have talked.

Eager for Neutrality

I found the Turkish Government and Army eager to cling to their precarious neutrality but—encouraged by the Soviet resistance which has taken the steam from Herr Hitler's "blitz" tactics on the eastern front—also determined to resist all aggression.

The Turkish confidence in their ability to stay neutral has increased as the Soviet resistance has been intensified. This Soviet resistance, has caused Turkish opinion to shift definitely toward a belief that the British Empire will be victorious against the Axis.

This same optimism has rallied the cause of those hoping for an uprising in the invaded Balkan states.

Nazi Losses

Balkan travellers and other sources estimate that German manpower losses in the Soviet campaign thus far total about 1,500,000 dead and wounded.

A despatch which escaped the Rumanian censor reported that King Michael and his mother had been visiting Rumanian wounded soldiers in hospitals. The despatch estimated the total Rumanian wounded to number 60,000 men.

It was said that since the Germans threw about 10 times as many Germans into the battle as there were Rumanian troops, the German wounded alone must number at least 600,000 men.

Travellers said that the German nation had been shocked by the sight of long processions of Red Cross trains carrying wounded soldiers to hospitals in the Reich. It was reported that in order to cover up the passage of wounded soldiers, the Nazis have resorted to use of barge transports on the Danube river at night.

The total figure of 1,500,000 casualties for the Germans did not include any Italians who, according to reports, have not yet engaged in any fighting on the Eastern front.—United Press.

★Enemy Defeated In Mediterranean

(Continued from page 1)

followed this attack by a raid on an aerodrome at Elmas which is near Sardinia, where R.A.F. squadrons destroyed five aircraft on the ground as well as damaging others. From this operation all British aircraft returned to their bases unscathed.

Other outstanding successes of R.A.F. offensive measures in the central Mediterranean during the past few weeks have been annihilation of an enemy convoy moving from Sicily to north Africa and also a daring bombing raid on merchant shipping and naval units in the harbour of Palermo.

"Blown Up Completely"

A pilot making a report on the first attack said, "Suddenly a ship of about 7,000 tons loomed before me. I dropped my bombs and had to pull up quickly to avoid hitting the masts and wireless aerial of the ship. When my observer looked back to estimate the results of the raid he saw that two of the ships were on fire. The great columns of grey black smoke were gushing from the vessel which was well alight. As we drew away the smoke increased in intensity until finally my gunner shouted, 'I think she has blown up completely.' The rest of our formation made successful attacks and blew up a munition ship of 4,000 tons."

In this operation alone the entire merchant tonnage of the convoy, totalling 25,000 tons, was sunk without loss to the R.A.F. The attack on the harbour of Palermo was as spectacular as equally successful. Regarding this operation, the pilot who was leading the squadron said, "We made our land fall just as the 'doctor ordered' and saw merchant vessels towering round the mole which encloses Palermo harbour.

Remnants of Italian Navy

"Just as we were attacking I saw on my right quite suddenly some remnants of the Italian navy, consisting of destroyers and cruisers. It was really astounding that we seemed to have caught them napping. Their usual laundry was floating in a gentle Sicilian breeze and sailors were basking in the sunlight on the deck. They quickly disappeared as each gunner in our formation systematically machine-gunned the decks of the man-of-war.

"Meanwhile, our bombs had done plenty of damage to merchantmen. The stern of one vessel of 10,000 tons was seen to stick upright from the water and large fires had been started on two other ships each of 8,000 tons. There were additional direct hits on two more vessels, one of about 5,000 tons and the other round 2,000 tons."

Successes Round Tobruk

In the vicinity of Tobruk the aircraft of the R.A.F. and South African Air Force are now operating in ever-increasing numbers. On July 29 Hurricanes and Tomahawks engaged a superior number of Ju87s and Messerschmidt 109s which attempted to attack British shipping. In a few moments of intensive fighting four Ju87s were confirmed as destroyed, and at least five more Ju87s and two Messerschmidts probably destroyed. A comment typical of the entire force was that of a squadron leader of a South African formation of Tomahawks who said, "Those who did manage to escape were well peppered by Tomahadwks that even they did reach home they would be out of service for some time."

The reluctance of the Italian fleet to put to sea means that the Battle of the Mediterranean from now on primarily will be decided in the air. In this development it must be emphasized that the R.A.F. and the Fleet Air Arm have proved their immense superiority over enemy forces. Substantiation of this claim may be seen that one of the greatest British convoys ever to undertake passage of the Mediterranean, recently came to a destination practically unscathed while enemy efforts to take ships from one port to another excepting on extremely short runs are being methodically defeated. In short, the Battle of the Mediterranean goes well.

Secret Movement Active in Poland

London, Aug. 10.

Britain yesterday disclosed the existence of a widespread underground movement in Poland composed of over 2,000 organized groups of Poles who were carrying on resistance to the Nazis despite alleged mass executions which were claiming more lives than the German war machine which swept the country.

Alleged conditions under which the Poles were living and their determination to fight back for freedom were revealed in a manifesto reaching British officials from "somewhere in Poland among the masses."

The manifesto was said to have been drawn up, by a delegate from thousands of organized underground groups meeting secretly. The manifesto was addressed "to the peoples of the world."

"Common Struggle"

"We appeal," said the manifesto "to all people of Europe and the world to continue the common struggle against Nazi totalitarian tyranny."

Polish leaders, at the outset, described a programme for free Poland when peace returns. The new Poland, they said, must be "founded on the basic principles of democracy and social justice," applied through a free parliament.

"All the nationalities of Poland must be guaranteed full political, economic, and cultural equality," said the manifesto. "Racism and anti-Semitism must be eliminated from public life."

The manifesto said that Poland's foreign policy must "depend on strict cooperation of, and fraternal understanding with, all free peoples of the world but in particular with nations with whom Poland has to live in harmonious and neighbourly existence."—United Press.

Efficiency of Raid Compensation Plan

London, Aug. 10.

Nazi Germany's aerial bombardments of Britain have not greatly delayed essential production or broken the moral of the people but nevertheless they have cost the British Government and people hundreds of millions of pounds sterling. It is impossible to obtain complete official figures.

If the air raids during the coming winter are as heavy as last spring and winter, the compensation figures probably will climb as high as the national debt.

The British method of paying cash compensation for ruined homes and clothes is regarded here as better than Germany's method of placing the homeless in special centres where the bare surroundings and minimum of furniture was considered likely to cause the victims of British attacks to brood on their fate.

War Compensation officials here have discovered that if they pay out money as soon as possible after claims have been ratified, the people do not lose heart and do not regard themselves as highly unfortunate. When they are placed in rest centres, everything possible is done to make the surroundings "like home."

"Take It on the Chin"

The experience of many raids on the East End of London has shown that victims who get money to buy a few drinks, food and new clothes with the coupons especially earmarked for such purpose can continue to "take it on the chin" although they are London's most bombed people.

Dealing with air raid claims entails a colossal organization by a special branch of the Civil Service which frequently cuts through red tape in order to deal humanly with and expedite aid to the victimized families. The majority of the claims are small. In one district of the East End, large sums have been paid out but there were only two or three claims as high as 100 pounds sterling.—United Press.

More Japanese Firms to Do Indo-China Business

Hanoi, Aug. 10.

Bringing to 23 the number of Japanese firms included in the French Indo-China Import Association, a further ten business concerns were added to the total yesterday.

It will be recalled that the French Indo-China Import Association was formed some months ago for monopolizing and controlling all imports whereby only firms registered with the organization could engage in import business.

The ten firms included the Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha; the Tokyo Menka Kaisha; the Nippon Menka Kaisha; the Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha; the Daido Boeki Kaisha; C. Itoh & Company; Iwai & Company; Ataka Company; F. Kanemetsu & Company; and the Mataichi Yoko.—Domei.

New U.S. Hospital Ship To Be Commissioned

New York, Aug. 10.

The first American hospital ship to be commissioned since the World War has been named Solace. She is a 6,000-ton vessel formerly known as the Irequois and was used to bring hundreds of Americans back from Britain immediately after the war began. She is fitted with 400 beds and carries 13 doctors.—Reuter.

Valuable Coins Found In Indianapolis

Indianapolis, Aug. 10.

Two junk dealers, Mr. Mack Winters and Mr. Franklin Keller, thought the corroded metal discs they discovered in a dust-covered trunk in their storehouse were entirely worthless until they scraped them and found printing on the metal.

A Secret Service agent assured them they had real gold coins with a face value value of US$4,485, but some were collectors' items which made the coins worth about US$6,000.

"We thought they were old beer checks," Mr. Winters declared.—United Press.

Nazi Raids Over Britain Still Small

London, Aug. 10.

German air raids on Britain are still confined to small-scale efforts.

An Air Ministry communique states: "During the early part of Saturday night, some German aircraft were over the coastal areas of East Anglia and east Scotland. A few penetrated far inland.

"Bombs were dropped at scattered points in East Anglia. Damage was nowhere extensive, but a small number of casualties were caused at two ponits. Bombs were also dropped on one place in north-east Scotland, doing some damage and also causing a small number of casualties."—Reuter.

"Tougher" Stand Predicted

London, Aug. 10.

Increasing "tougher" Anglo-American measures designed to curb Japan's southward advance had been the topic of diplomatic discussion, and the economic sanctions already imposed by Britain and the United States were "merely the first step in policy toward Japan which is to grow increasingly tougher," a qualified informant here said yesterday.

Meanwhile, reliable sources reported that Germany in return for bases had offered to guarantee Portuguese territorial integrity and full sovereignty in the event Germany decided to move into the Iberian peninsula.

Coincidently it was reported that the Italians and Germans were preparing new moves in Central or West Africa, with a number of Nazi transports going to Italian African areas. Germans were said increasing the number of technicians in the Casablanca area from which point new communication lines are asserted to have been laid to Dakar.—Domei.

"Scarlet Pimpernels" Said at Work in Nazi Occupied Countries

New York, Aug. 10.

Scores of anti-Nazi "Scarlet Pimpernels" are working underground throughout German-occupied territories, says the periodical entitled "New Leader."

These men, it says, are directing strikes, riots, sabotage, espionage, establishing printing presses and generally working for the creation of continent-wide apparatus of revolt.

The periodical continues: "Returned travellers and officials have told Washington Intelligence officers of strikes directed by pro-Allied elements which are at work in every occupied country.

The high percentage of dud shells used by the German artillery in Russia is regarded as evidence of the extents of sabotage in the west."

In several instances, it is added, the Germans have had to send grain they could ill spare themselves to occupied countries to check rioting.—Reuter.

Tokyo, Batavia May Adjust Difficulties

Kobe, Aug. 10.

Conviction that time will come when Tokyo and Batavia officials will be able to adjust differences both over the freezing orders and economic negotiations, was expressed by Mr. Yayoi Nagaiwa chief technical expert of the Japanese economic mission to the Netherlands East Indies, who returned to Japan this afternoon.

Mr. Nagaiwa, Chief of the Second Section of the Trade Bureau of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, sailed to Batavia more than eight months ago with Mr. Kenkichi Yoshizawa to aid in the economic negotiations with the Netherlands East Indies which ended in failure.—Domei.

Japanese Commission Tours Indo-China

Saigon, Aug. 10.

Eleven Japanese members of the Thai-Indo-China border commission left Bangkok by motor-car for Battambang and Pnom-Penh, at which places the party will spend one night each, before arriving at Saigon on August 11, according to a semi-official Japanese report.

The first meeting of the border commission is scheduled for August 14.

A large detachment of Japanese horse-drawn artillery returned to Saigon yesterday morning and re-embarked. Presumably they were either seeking to pass by the congested Mekong ferry or the horses were unable to bear the prevailing damp heat.

It is reliably reported that the Japanese are building large-scale fortifications at Cap St. Jacques.—Reuter.

Destroyer's Casualties

London, Aug. 10.

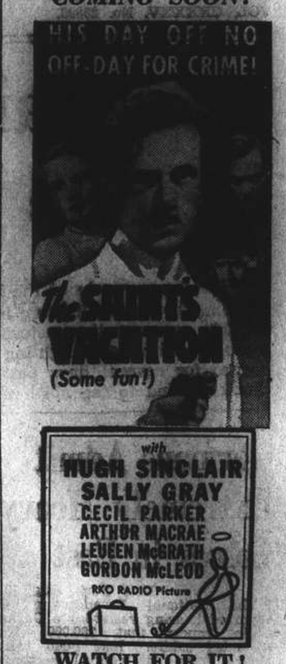
Out of a complement of 145, one officer and 35 ratings were casualties in the Destroyer Fearless, which was sunk on July 23.

An officer and 15 ratings are missing and presumed killed, 9 ratings died of wounds, and 11 ratings are reported wounded.

The Fearless was part of an escort which saw an important convoy safely through the Mediterranean—despite heavy enemy attacks—with reinforcements and war materials for the Middle East.

The Fearless was launched in 1934.—Reuter.

CATHAY
COMING SOON!



WATCH FOR IT!

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China General Omnibus
Company, Ltd.
(Incorporated under the Hongkong Ordinances)

In view of the numerous complaints which have been made recently in regard to the collection of fares on the Company's vehicles, Passengers are requested to:

OBTAIN CORRECT TICKETS
In Exchange for Correct Fares

OBTAIN NEW TICKETS

REFUSE OLD TICKETS

RETAIN THEIR TICKETS
And Destroy Them After Leaving the Bus

Show Their Tickets to Inspectors

Tender the Exact Fare

"XCDN
MOONLIGHT FOLLIES"
Russian Night
Thursday, August 14
Hayim's Garden, 402 Avenue Haig
at 9.30 p.m.
The Full Moonlight Follies Show
and
Extra Musical Numbers
Extra Songs
Extra Dances
In response to general request all proceeds on this night will be donated to
RUSSIAN WAR RELIEF FUNDS
Advance Booking at Moutrie's or Tickets may be purchased at the entrance
10675

WOMAN'S PAGE

A LONDON LETTER

By Olive Dun

London, July 7.

I read in one of the German war correspondents' reports of the fighting on the Russian frontier that in some forts were found "almost undefeatable Russian women defending them with a fierceness hitherto unknown in normal beings." But he ought not to have been surprised. According to one of our 19th century historians, Thomas Waine, Russia has always been well supplied with Amazons. Among the peasants he found women so "tall, stout and muscular that they can lift weights that would demand effort from a strong man." And he tells a story of an officer who spoke rudely to "a young lady, a fairly refined creature" in a Moscow café. "Without visible difficulty," says Waine, "she lifted him off his feet and flung him against the wall." It may be added that the officer was a German; which certainly explains his rudeness, and possibly explains the modern German correspondent never having heard of such an awful example of *lèse majesté* and his consequent surprise at Russian women's fighting powers.

* * *

Triumph of the Barmaid

How many British girls could lift a man and fling him against the wall I don't know. There are one or two land girls about where I live with whom the average man might hesitate to try a fall. But even without such Barnum strong lady tricks hosts of girls are doing well work that needs considerable strength. For instance, at some of the military centres girls are being employed as bricklayers—a very tiring job—and the officers in charge of them are reported to be full of praise of their skill and energy. The Army is now asking for several thousand more girls for the Auxiliary Territorial Service. The A.T.S. has been a little jealous of the W.A.A.F.s, who have got most of the limelight, while a quite untrue idea has got about that the A.T.S. are mostly cooks and charwomen. As a matter of fact the A.T.S. girls are trained to do the most varied jobs—as bricklayers and fire-fighters, to operate difficult instruments such as predictors, and generally to act as real auxiliaries to the fighting men. Most of the girls "make good" very quickly, but one hears that three classes are specially preferred. Charwomen, for their muscular development (quite á la Russe) are specially useful in handling and cleaning heavy casting in machinery shops. Hairdressers, whose hands and fingers become sensitive in their own trade, "catch on" quickly in precision and fine instrument work. And barmaids excel in mechanical jobs. This last discovery seems to cause surprise. But why should it? Have they not been operating beer engines all their lives?

* * *

Rationed Holidays

Lady Cynthia Colville broadcast an appeal recently for funds to establish more hostels and clubs for young girls engaged in war work. Lady Cynthia has been active in social work among young people for many years and is now chairman of the Consultative Council of Voluntary Organizations set up by the Government. There is no doubt of the need of such hostels. Many girls, removed far from their homes, have found very motherly landladies, but obviously that does not cover the whole need. By the way, the common impression that these girls are making pots of money is quite erroneous. Lady Cynthia says that many of them have given up quite highly paid employment to work in factories at 9d. a hour. Another undertaking is to run holiday camps for girl workers. Apropos of this I see that the North Wales seaside resorts, which are the great outlet for Lancashire workers, have introduced rationed holidays—no one to be allowed to book rooms for more than a fortnight. This is as it should be. The difficulty nowadays of finding anywhere to go to for a holiday—and there are thousands who really need one—is enormous. I met a lady last week who lives in a "safety area" seaside place. Ordinarily its population is 6,000, now it is 16,000. Incidentallly, my acquaintance says this makes life extraordinarily difficult, supplies of all kinds being hard to get. But what really matters is that the place is quite unusable now by the workers from an industrial area not very remote from it who used to go there for their summer week or fortnight.

* * *

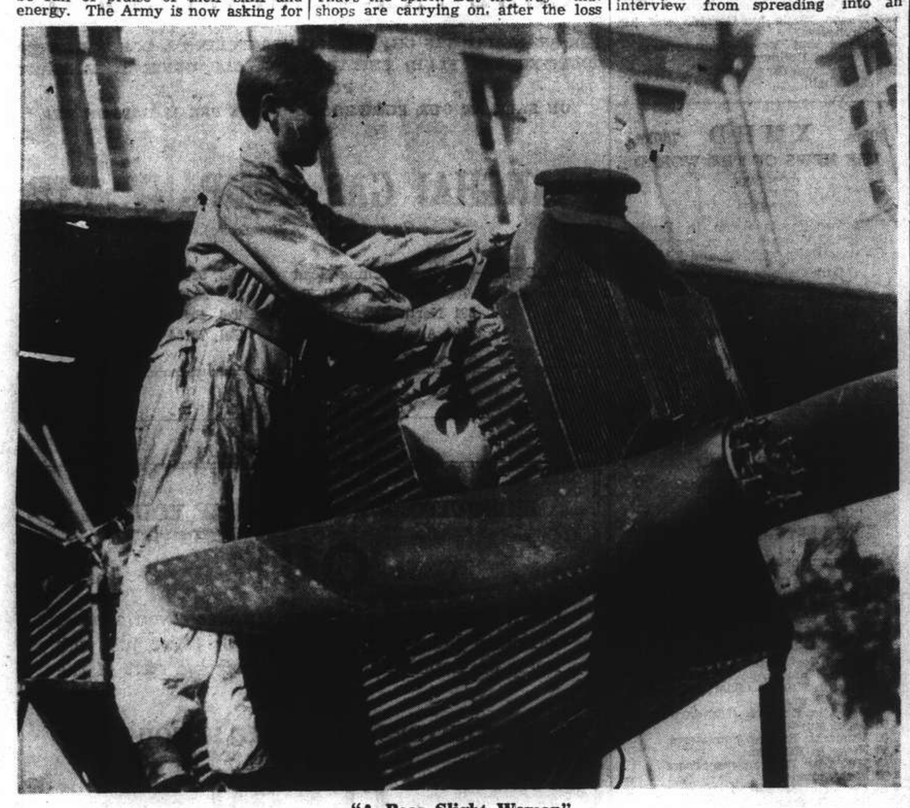
With Heads Unbowed

Last Sunday the congregation of Spurgeon's Tabernacle, which was burnt out in a recent raid, met among the ruins to bid the building fare-well till after the war. Among the congregation was a Roman Catholic alderman of 83 who came in memory of the many times he had heard Spurgeon preach. It is difficult for the modern generation to realize the wild enthusiasm he inspired. I can dimly recall his coming to preach in a large glass-roofed skating rink at the end of the terrace in Southampton where my family lived, and the huge crowd which almost fought round the door trying to get in. It was a very hot day and shoals of women fainted inside and outside the rink and were brought to our house to be resuscitated. Spurgeon's methods were, dramatic. "Going to hell is as easy as this," he cried in one sermon, and slid down the banisters of the pulpit. "And going to heaven is as hard as this," he added, trying to swarm up them. But with his powers of speech and vivid personality he could carry off antics which would have made anyone else look ridiculous. The congregation of the Tabernacle are probably wise in not trying to rebuild till after the war. But others have been bolder. St. Mary's, a big and popular church at Crouch End, was badly damaged, but has put itself in condition again for full use. Guildhall has had another roof put on, a flat one of steel and concrete, which is said to tone quite well with the walls, and the official functions of the City, election of Aldermen, Court of Common Council and so forth meet there as usual. And I noticed the other day that a certain old hostelry in Fleet Street—parts of it date from Charles II's day and it was a favourite resort of Dickens—has given itself a new coat of paint from top to bottom, though it was never touched by a bomb (touch wood) and looks most smart and defiant. That's the spirit! But the way that shops are carrying on, after the loss of all their stock-in-trade as one would have thought, is miraculous. I can think of three silversmiths and jewellers, two very high class, one popular, whose premises were simply wiped out within the past two months. They have already started business again near their old positions seemingly as usual.

* * *

Those Civil Servants

This is the strawberry season, but there are no strawberries. There were plenty until a week ago. Then the price was controlled and as invariably happens every strawberry vanished. The same has happened with eggs, all of which now must go to an official centre which then distributes them to the shops. Last week our local grocer received two crates, every egg in which was bad. They had been crated at the official centre very crudely and then apparently left in the sun until someone could decide where they should go. Which is precisely what might be expected of civil service clerks trying to run a trade of which they know nothing.



"A Poor Slight Woman"

This photograph, taken eleven years ago, shows Myrra Zeidenberg, Russia's first woman aeroplane mechanic, hard at work. Daughter of a workman in the Kiev stockyards, she was trained at the Military Aviation Technical School following her admission to the Society for Aviation and Chemistry. What is Myrra doing now?—helping, one hopes, to surprise the Nazis.

Answering Mr. Gallup

In "The New York Times Magazine" Mr. George Gallup, Director of the American Institute of Public Opinion, tells something of experiences in the gathering of opinions for the Gallup Poll. There is not enough space on the Woman's Page, unfortunately, to give the whole of his interesting article, but here are a few extracts:—

In the past five years the American Institute of Public Opinion has interviewed hundreds of thousands of what Abraham Lincoln calls "the plain people." In finding out what these ordinary Americans think about war and politics, social questions and New Deal reforms, a good deal has been learned about the people themselves.

How willing are people to talk? How well informed are they? Are they emotional or intellectual in their approach to questions?

Few such questions can be answered with absolute finality, for the American people are as various as their land. A cross-section of them includes cotton workers in Louisiana, storekeepers in Vermont, farmers and field hands in the Dakotas, bustling business men in Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles and Middletown. Individually they are as wise—and foolish—as the people you see every day; their accents and manners are as different as the hats they wear, and they include almost every race under the sun.

* * *

Nine people in every ten are willing to talk with an interviewer for the polls, however, as soon as he explains what he wants. Most persons are eager to give their opinions. When an interviewer walks into the front room, there oftentimes goes up a shout summoning the whole family to see "the man who's come to get our vote." Sometimes the interviewer's problem is to keep the interview from spreading into an open forum, with father, mother, Willie and grandpa chiming in. Interviewers who have worked in travelling crews, and thus have experience in many States, testify that Kentuckians are probably the most enthusiastic and natural talkers of all, especially if an election campaign is going on.

The interviewer must draw out questions without advancing views of his own; but many an interviewer—in Kentucky and elsewhere—remembers invitations to "stay for supper, stranger, and talk some more." Hunger for talk and politics is characteristic of small towns and farmsteads. On the unmapped back-country roads the "stranger with the questions" may be as welcome as the circuit-rider was a hundred years ago.

* * *

Occasionally voters are suspicious or afraid to talk. During the heated political campaign in Louisiana last year in which the remnants of the Huey Long machine were ousted from control at Baton Rouge, interviewers asking questions about the coming election often had doors slammed in their faces or were driven off, in some of the rural parishes, with stones and threatening shotguns. Almost invariably, however, suspicion or fear of talking is the mark of tension—often temporary—in the local environment. It is certainly not characteristic of the country as a whole.

A different problem is raised for the interviewer by busy city people—the problem of finding them when they have leisure to talk—especially if they are tucked away in offices during the day and go home to metropolitan apartment houses at night. But while the interviewer must pick his moment carefully, the city man or woman is no less willing to say what he thinks than a farmer who has just put up his crops for the year. There is no sure and easy rule for getting past a bank president's secretary, for instance, but once the barrier has been passed the bank president may talk longer than the rest—taking pains that his remarks be written down exactly as he gives them.

* * *

Back of this willingness to give opinion seems to be the average American's belief that what he thinks is important; that expressing himself is part of his birthright as an American. Often he is modest about his opinions. "At least that's what I thing," he'll say. Or he is curious about what others think: "What did most people tell you on that one?" he may ask when the interview is completed. But Americans believe their government is based on people like themselves, and usually take it as entirely natural that someone should want their opinions.

Sparkling Waters

As far back as history goes we can find evidence of the esteem in which people held the spas, or sparkling water springs. They recognized their healing qualities, although no one was able to explain them. Now, however, according to Mr. R. M. Talbot of Watson's Mineral Water Company, authorized bottlers of Coca-Cola in Shanghai, scientists recognize these springs as the first carbonated drink and ascribe much of their healthful quality to the presence of the gas which made them sparkle.

"Early scientists must have known something of these qualities," said Mr. Talbot, "for in the seventeenth century a couple of London chemists asked Charles II for a permit to manufacture an artificial mineral water for medicinal purposes. More than 100 years later, the great scientist, Priestley, created quite a stir by impregnating water with the gas produced in brewing beer. And two years later he suggested that the water used in the British Navy be refreshed by impregnating it with 'fixed air,' as he called carbonic acid gas. Benjamin Franklin also interested himself in carbonation and made some improvements in Priestley's formula.

"Later, sodium bicarbonate was used in the formula and it was this, which led to the name 'soda water,' and now scientists have proved that carbonation is more healthful than anyone ever dreamed. A booklet of the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research has this to say: 'Complete sterilization may be obtained with carbon dioxide by the use of sufficient pressure or sufficient time.' So now we understand why the right carbonated drink is so good for the health and why many hospitals have become users of Coca-Cola."

Philippines Unperturbed by Threat of Far East Crisis

Manila, Aug. 10.

IN contrast with other areas of the south Pacific the Philippines on the surface are not perturbed by the approaching crisis, though the gravity of the situation is universally recognized. Civil and military authorities are most active, the former organizing civilian protection in all its phases, stressing conservation of food supplies, educating the populace to accept unaccustomed restrictions incident to black-outs and raid evacuation tests which generally are being received with co-operation.

Military measures being dependent on the United States policy, little is permitted to be revealed. Military and naval authorities shroud their activities in the greatest secrecy but officially announced several measures, first the mustering of Philippines regulars and reservists into service in the United States Army beginning with 10 regiments of reservists scheduled for August 31. All Philippines Army camps will be turned over to United States forces under Lieut.-Gen. Douglas MacArthur on September 1.

Socialists Pledge Loyalty

Among significant developments in the civil attitude towards the crisis was the first appearance before President Quezon of Mayors of the Socialist communities of Pampanga, who were elected by the local Communist peasantry, pledging to fight with the United States and the Philippines against totalitarians. A similar pledge was given Lieut.-Gen. MacArthur by delegates of organized labour.

Recently a large number of aliens applied for Philippines citizenship, including many Spaniards and Germans. The Spaniards' applications are believed by many to be suspicious since many of the applicants are reported to be allied with the Falange. The local Civil Liberties Union called on all citizens to furnish information to prove the political unfitness of the applicants for citizenship, also urged the Government and private firms to purge Axis nationals and known Fascists from the rank of employees.

Raid Test Successful

Generally the spirit of the populace of Manila is calm. An air raid evacuation test last Sunday was successful, as evidenced by praise given its organization. It is believed that a wholesale evacuation is possible without difficulty.

Interest in the war crisis is shared with preparations for election of the first two-chamber Congress for which nominations are progressing. Issues are all local since all parties are united in support of the United States.

The press is unanimously backing United States policy in the Far East. War news is played up impartially but there is definite sympathy for Britain and since the invasion of Russia pro-Russian sentiment is evident.—Reuter.

Nazis Ridiculed By Moscow Radio

London, Aug. 10.

Moscow radio, in a broadcast entitled "Much Ado About Nothing—an opera in four special communiques," parodies Hitler's victory claims in these words:

"Communique No. 1: The Germans are just as far from Leningrad as before. They have therefore recaptured all the towns they took four weeks ago. (Fanfares).

"Communique No. 2: Successes have been achieved in a prolonged battle against unprecedented weather conditions. Kiev did not fall, but so much rain fell that the German air force had to go and bomb Malta. Kiev was built in such a strange way that its gates are 120 miles away. (Fanfares).

"Communique No. 3: The battle for Smolensk has been brought victoriously to an end. Why to an end? Don't ask. However, we are still in front of Smolensk. (Fanfares).

"Communique No. 4: Russian aeroplanes, though destroyed, continue to fight. Russian prisoners are just as unruly. When snow falls and covers Russian plains you will hear our next communique." (A funeral march).—Reuter.

Italian Casualty List Issued by Rome

Rome, Aug. 10.

The Italian High Command has issued another list of war casualties up to July 31, of which the following are the figures:

Army and Fascist Militia in North Africa—164 dead, 220 injured, 580 missing.

Greco-Albanian and Yugoslavian front—381 dead, 391 injured.

Italian Navy—136 dead, 110 injured, 202 missing.

Air Force—83 dead, 62 injured, 78 missing.

No details of casualties sustained in Italian East Africa are yet available, the announcement states.—Reuter.

U.S. Army Uses Cotton Substitute for Silk

Washington, Aug. 10.

The War Department yesterday said that the U.S. Army had developed a cotton substitute for silk artillery powder bags, which were acceptable for most purposes.

It was added that the Army's experiments, begun seven years ago, resulted in cotton which suited most artillery purposes. However, the substitute had not yet been used in place of silk tie straps for heavy charges, nor for silk powder bags in guns of very heavy calibre.

Simultaneously the Navy Department, disclosed the development of a synthetic silk substitute. Details were withheld.—Domei.

Spain Said Supporting Totalitarians

Madrid, Aug. 10.

The evening newspaper "Alcazar," commenting yesterday on the declarations by Sr. Indalecio Prieto to the newspaper "La Vaguardia," published in Manila, that Spaniards want the democracies to triumph, asserted that on the contrary all large democracies and the U.S.S.R. are Spain's enemies in view of the Catholic church's stand against communism.

The press generally termed the Russo-German war a religious conflict in which "there is no option as far as the Catholics are concerned."—United Press.

Duke of Kent Inspects Boeing Factory

Vancouver, Aug. 10.

The Duke of Kent yesterday inspected the new Boeing aircraft factory and toured shipyards in Vancouver where hundreds of workmen are rushing through war orders.

He will visit the local flying training school before entraining for Jasper in Alberta.—Reuter.

Hull, Halifax Confer On Far East

Washington, Aug. 10.

Lord Halifax, British Ambassador, conferred with Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, for 45 minutes yesterday on the Far Eastern situation. It was understood they also discussed Soviet Russia and the latter's supply problems, including the amount of material the United States and Britain will be able to spare, plus the problem of shipping and deliveries.

The Netherlands Minister, Dr. Alexander Loudon, also conferred with Mr. Hull.—United Press.

U.S. Suspends Load Line For Shipping

Washington, Aug. 10.

After consultation with Argentina, Chile, Brazil, Cuba, Mexico, Panama, Peru and Uruguay, President Roosevelt yesterday signed a proclamation suspending the load-line on United States shipping.

In effect, the order will enable American ships to carry greater cargoes and thus alleviate the shipping shortage in inter-American trade, particularly of oil tankers.

The load line convention signed in London on July 7, 1930, limited loads of ordinary merchant craft to 84 per cent. of their usually recognized safe capacity.

Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, said that the Axis powers were not consulted although they are parties to the convention.—United Press.

Lindbergh Again Warns U.S. Against War

Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 10.

Addressing an "America First" rally here last night, Charles Lindbergh, noted Isolationist, complained that the nation was operating under the policy of the government by a subterfuge which would lead to war.

While the American people had been promised peace, Lindbergh asserted, the British had been told that the United States would enter the war.

"The hypocrisy and subterfuge that surround us come out in every statement of the war party", he added, "and when we demand that our government shall listen to the 80 per cent. of the people opposing war, they shout that we are causing disunity". Reuter.

New Aeroplane Detector To Be Operated Soon

Washington, Aug. 10.

A new secret device giving warning of the approach of enemy aircraft will soon be operating 24 hours daily along the coast and at overseas bases, it is announced by the War Department. The device is said to be similar to Britain's new radio location finder.—Reuter.

H.M. Ambassador to Spain Arrives in Gibraltar

Gibraltar, Aug. 10.

Sir Samuel Hoare, the British Ambassador to Spain, arrived here last night from Madrid.

He is visiting the Governor of Gibraltar, Lord Gort, with whom he will stay the week-end.—Reuter.

Women Who Worry

The worst thing for nervous women to do is to worry. But they do not worry because they want to. They worry because they cannot help it. Why? These women are victims of nervous exhaustion. They are depressed, have headaches, palpitation, insomnia, lack of appetite and indigestion.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are probably unequalled for correcting this condition. They build up the nerves in the only possible way, by enriching the blood with the elements the nerves need. The treatment is one of nutrition of the nerve cells and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have proved useful in so many severe cases that every sufferer is justified in giving them a trial for any form of nervous debility.

Due to the vitamin B1 contained in their formula, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are particularly helpful in cases of digestive disorders which arise from a diet deficient in this necessary element.

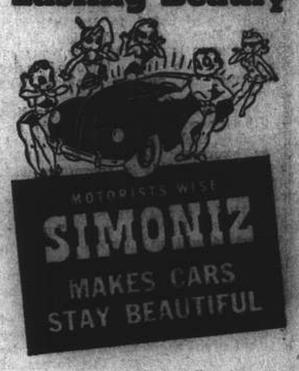
For other ills resulting from an impoverished condition of the blood, these tonic pills are equally beneficial.

Obtainable at Chemists Everywhere.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

Strengthen the Nerves.

Simoniz Gives Lasting Beauty



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FLUORESCENT TUBE LIGHTING

Fluorescent Tube Lamps have recently been installed in several stores for Commercial Lighting use. This type of lamp differs widely from the ordinary incandescent lamp, and is subject to special regulations regarding design and installation.

In order to gain the fullest economy it is important that the right lamps be selected and properly installed. There are both suitable and unsuitable lamps on the market, and it is therefore important that our Consumers consult with us before purchase of lamps, so that we can advise and check whether or not the lamps conform to the Regulations.

Telephone 11010 for a representative to call and advise free of charge on any lighting problem.

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the economical
DENTAL CREAM

LETTERS TO

Letters for this column
THE EDITOR, NORTH-CHINA DAILY NE
To ensure secrecy, mark corresp

Moonlight Follies :

Free French Night

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The committee of XCDN Moonlight Follies has asked me to reply through your columns to the very kind letter signed FRANCE QUAND MEME appearing in your issue this morning.

It is really we who should feel grateful for the wonderful support and the beautiful decorations given to us by the Free French in Shanghai and I know that they will be glad to learn that, with one exception, the performance on Thursday night was the most successful, financially, that has so far been given and that British War Funds will benefit thereby to the extent of nearly fifty thousand dollars.

But apart from the financial result there was a quality in the atmosphere on Free French Night which thrilled us all and caused us, if I may use the phrase, to re-dedicate ourselves in our efforts on behalf of the cause of freedom.

The support that has been given to the performances of XCDN Moonlight Follies by our Allies and friends has been an inspiration to the whole cast, and we find it difficult to express the gratitude we feel.

E. F. HARRIS,
Publicity Manager for
"XCDN Moonlight Follies."

Shanghai, Aug. 9.

The Russian Night

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—There has been a very general expression of opinion that the proceeds of the performance of XCDN Moonlight Follies on Russian Night should be donated to Russian War Relief Funds. The Russian Night performance is an extra performance in addition to the ten originally scheduled in aid of British War Funds.

The suggestion as to the allocation of the proceeds has the warm approval of the various Allied nationalities expressed through the Allied Federation, and it is, therefore, with great pleasure that the committee announces that the proceeds of the Russian Night performance of XCDN Moonlight Follies on Thursday, August 14 will be donated to Russian War Relief Funds.

On that occasion the full programme will be specially augmented by extra song and dance numbers.

It is hoped that the residents of Shanghai will show by their presence on that night their admiration for the gallant stand against the forces of aggression that is being made by our Russian Allies.

E. F. HARRIS,
Publicity Manager for
"XCDN Moonlight Follies."

Shanghai, Aug. 10.

Bewilderment :

Over Exchange Market

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—May I be allowed some of your valuable space to express the bewilderment many Shanghailanders must be feeling nowadays over the peculiar behaviour of the foreign exchange market, since the freezing of Japanese and Chinese assets came into effect.

For the last few months the financial authorities of America and Britain have by various steps, such as the establishment of a Joint Stabilisation Fund on a scale much greater than previously, the threat of eventual freezing of foreign currency assets and other methods, induced the majority of Shanghailanders to place new faith in the Chinese Dollar and reconvert their foreign exchange holdings into fapi.

There has even been in the Chinese press a wave of suggestions of prospective decrease in the local cost of living through the benevolent intervention of the Stabilisation Fund in arresting exchange speculation, and advice to hoarders to unload to prevent future losses.

Now that the freezing decrees have given the powers that be full control over exchange speculators, one is naturally puzzled to see instead of an improvement or, at least, some stability, a sharp worsening of the exchange situation.

In these circumstances one may be pardoned for wondering, whether the object of the Stabilisation Fund and the freezing decrees was to, bring stability to the Chinese Dollar, or whether the main purpose was merely to separate Shanghailanders from their holdings of valuable foreign currency and then let them pay for

Christian doctrines. Under the more profound a foreign sinologue is in his knowledge of Chinese classics, the more just he is likely to become toward Confucianism. I remember one day in 1924 when Dr. Morgan was vehement in his attack on immature Chinese youth for their neglect of Confucianism. He was then addressing a mixed gathering of Chinese and foreigners in fluent Mandarin. I was deeply moved by the breadth of his views. About that time he was translating one of the more abstruse Chinese works. Men like him are needed now more than ever.

So it is with the late Isaac Mason, whose study of Chinese Mohammedanism is widely known.

Indeed, my personal intimate knowledge of these savants compels me to offer them very high tributes.

SAKAMOTO.

Shanghai, Aug. 8.

Hongkew Jews :

Who is Representative ?

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—May I add a few lines to the correspondence in your today's issue re emigrants living in Hongkew.

I did not know the name of Mr. Sommer until I learned it from the article in question which appeared a few days ago in your esteemed columns, and a great many Refugees whom I spoke to did not know him either. So far I agree with your correspondent Mr. LEWIN that Mr. Sommer was not entitled to speak on behalf of 12,000 or 13,000 emigrants—most of them probably not even knowing his name—even if his speech might have been reasonable.

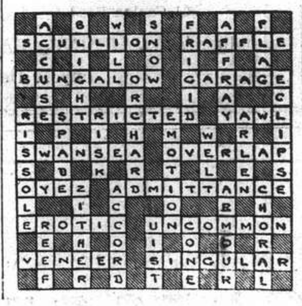
I would like to state that the "Jewish Community" in Hongkew, however, is not authorized to speak or act on behalf of the emigrants either. The "Jewish Community" is a private religious institution and they ought better to be occupied with their religious tasks which are big enough. Their character being entirely private they are not at all authorized to act on behalf of the 18,000 or 20,000 Emigrants, of whom only about 2,000 are members of the "Jewish Community."

Finally I beg to state that we all hope that in future too no steps whatsoever will be taken by the Japanese authorities. Should there be any intentions at all, however, to do so, I would like to propose in accordance with your correspondent, Mr. LEWIN that this task be transferred to those institutions which are really entitled to act on behalf of the Emigrants—the Shanghai Refugee Committees.

ONE OF 20,000 GERMAN JEWISH REFUGEES.

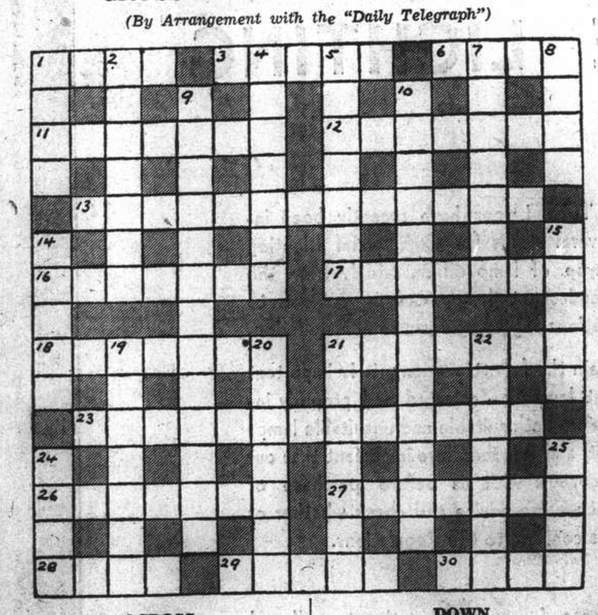
Shanghai, Aug. 8.

SOLUTION OF SUNDAY CROSSWORD No. 624



CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 569

(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph")



ACROSS

1 Herein every angle is just right
3 Suitable material for a portal
6 China is always to be found in this
11 A valuable drug in both ends
12 "To rifle" (anag.)
13 Without apparent reason
16 Meanwhile
17 This town is enough to make a coon dry
18 Fruit
21 Excellent thing to have in good company
23 Epithet for the teacher's function
26 Head of a Cambridge college
27 A lock fastener
28 Bird mixed in 16 across
29 This growth conceals the ear
30 Somebody else's child, surely

DOWN

1 A form of the last syllable of 1 across
2 Wager about a wrong, for an old helmet
4 It would seem natural for this aprtment to be rifled
5 Huge
7 Went well with internal lubricant, but was ruined
8 In competent fashion
9 A shocking end
10 Change
14 This gives pleasure after it has met its match
15 An ominous sound
19 Ill-feeling
20 "Set true" (anag.)
21 This baseball player has the makings of a cheat at heart
22 This hunter might turn postman if he lost his head
24 One of the smaller marks
25 Speedy rhyme with 24 down

From the Russo-German Battle Front

Residents of a Soviet village are seen examining a Nazi war plane that was shot down by the Russian air force. Despite their claims to have destroyed the Russian air force, the Soviet leaders have still enough planes left to get to Berlin and back as news of the Russian raid on Berlin on Thursday reveals.

Dockers Criticized By Judge

Emphasizing the vital need to maintain continuity of work on the Australian waterfront, the Chief Judge, Sir George Beeby, expressed concern in the Commonwealth Arbitration Court in Sydney recently at delays in handling ships in Australian ports, particularly Melbourne and Port Kembla.

Facts presented to the Court, Sir George Beeby said, indicated that in Melbourne the men were deliberately refraining from offering for work in the day-time, preferring to accept employment at night to obtain extra rates of pay.

Charges that the trouble in Victoria was the fault of the owners were made by the general secretary of the Waterside Workers Federation, Mr. J. Healy. The men were not standing back, he said. Labour shortage was the sole reason for holding up the handling of the ships.

After having referred to trouble experienced at Port Kembla, Sir George Beeby said that he would instruct the Deputy-Registrar of the Court, Mr. Morrison, to visit the district again to confer with representatives of the employers and the union. It was hoped that an agreement ensuring industrial peace on the waterfront would be reached.

The complaints were made when the Waterside Workers' Federation applied for a new award.

War Effort Disrupted

Sir George Beeby said that delays in the movements of ships were the worst form of disruption of the war effort that could be conceived. He was prepared to award substantial increases in rates of pay, provided that he was satisfied that certain incidents were not repeated and that an honest attempt were made to abide by the award. Since the matter was last before the Court, work had been resumed in Sydney on the previous Friday night, but other incidents had occurred.

The position at Port Kembla was still very unsatisfactory. There was also some difficulty in Adelaide because of the men taking smoking periods which were not authorized by the award.

Mr. Healy alleged that after the settlement of the dispute regarding work on the previous Friday night, a deliberate attempt had been made to mislead the Court by the presentation of documents concerning matters which had previously been before the Court. It was not right to suggest that the waterfront was continually in discord.

His Honour said that the affidavit revealed that the supply of labour for night work was far in excess of requirements. The Registrar of the Arbitration Court, Mr. Murray Stewart, had also informed him orally that the men were deliberately refusing to take day work.

Mr. Healy: We have placed figures before the Registrar to show that there is a shortage of labour for both day and night shifts.

Brush With Judge

Sir George Beeby said he was anxious to place the men on a better footing. This trouble had arisen since the beginning of the war. There was no doubt that men stood back and waited for the night shift. They did not do that six months ago.

Mr. Healy: It appears that your Honour has made up his mind.

His Honour: Do not be offensive, Mr. Healy. I have not made up my mind about anything. Every time I try to do something I am met with new complications.

Mr. Healy: Why is it that the employees have to bear the brunt? Why is not some light thrown on the actions of the employers? I say quite definitely that the trouble in Melbourne is the fault of the employers. You have been supplied with half the facts in relation to the matter.

His Honour: There is this appalling fact: The ships remain idle in the day, while the men refuse to accept work. That is the position I have to face.

Mr. Healy: The employers have realized that there is a shortage of labour in Melbourne. I am informed that 240 "first-preference" men are to be introduced in Melbourne shortly.

During the morning Sir George Beeby communicated with the Registrar in Melbourne, with the result that a report of the proceedings at the conference in Melbourne will be forwarded to the Court.

Spanner in the Wheels

Referring to the Port Kembla trouble, Mr. Healy said that he thought that it had been settled following the visit of the Deputy Registrar. However, somebody had "thrown a spanner into the wheels."

His Honour: Do you want to find out who throws these spanners?

Mr. Healy: I suppose it was our side.

His Honour: It looked to me as though there would be a resumption, but for one of the officers of your union.

Mr. Healy said the trouble could be quite easily overcome if the employees obtained certain undertakings.

Mr. C. Dillon (Shipowners' Association) told the Court that, although men were picked up at 8.5 a.m. to begin work at 8.30 a.m., they stayed at the picking-up point until the starting time. Consequently, work was delayed. There was also delay in resuming after the lunch period, and the men were also refusing to accept work from 8 a.m. on Sunday until 8 a.m. on Monday.

Mr. Healy said he had appealed to the executive to supply labour for Sunday work. On one occasion, 64 men had offered and only 12 were picked up.

Can Stalin Dull Nazi Sword? First Step in German Defeat

FROM the point of view of grand strategy Adolf Hitler's attack on Russia redresses the military balance of Europe.

It is by no means back on an even balance. American military experts estimating the new situation, consider it quite possible that German armies will succeed in driving deep into Soviet Russia and perhaps even bring about the complete collapse of the Soviet Regime. The increment of Russian armies to the Allied cause still does not—at this stage of the war—bring a force equal to that at Herr Hitler's disposal into the conflict against him.

But the fact now can be disclosed that many of the ablest American military strategists have long felt that German defeat never was possible until Russia entered the Allied camp. This does not mean that they ever took German victory for granted. But they did regard the war as a more or less indefinite stalemate so long as Russia played the German game.

They feel today that Herr Hitler has handed the Allies on a silver platter one essential to ultimate German defeat.

Drastic Strategic Shift

On the basis of these two assumptions, they conclude that the strategic situation has been changed drastically to Allied advantage by the fact that Russia is an active belligerent against Germany. It means at least that Germany never can enjoy the military aid of Russia. It also means that Herr Hitler will have to maintain a large army actively fighting Russia for a long time, or a large force merely policing another conquered nation.

Long-Range Advantage

The advantage to the Allied cause is a long range one—not an immediate one. Herr Hitler does not need to withdraw a single division from the Channel Coast or the Mediterranean area to fight Russia. Germany has an estimated 262 divisions under arms today. Of these 60 have been kept on the English Channel as the prospective invasion force. But it is doubted that the German invasion plans contemplate moving more than 40 of these across the Channel.

On the Channel, and in every other possible German move, the major problem is supply. Herr Hitler has more divisions than he can supply on any one front. Or to put it differently, he has enough divisions to be able to send the maximum number of troops suppliable into Russia without withdrawing a single division from any other field of battle.

It is estimated that he probably is employing about 110 divisions in the Russian campaign along the entire front from Narvik to the Black Sea. He can use this number and still maintain the invasion force on the Channel at full strength, a force on the Spanish frontier for a possible attack on Gibraltar, about 30 divisions in the Mediterranean front, and still have about 40 divisions left for his central reserve.

Must Use Resources

As far as German troop dispositions are concerned the Allies gain nothing from the attack on Russia. On the contrary, Herr Hitler wins an opportunity to exercise about 110 of his divisions which might otherwise have gone stale from inactivity.

But Germany cannot either invade or conquer Russia without expending military resources. Large as his metal reserves are, he is certain to use up more than he can replace quickly in attacking Russia. He will be eating into his vital reserves. How deeply he eats into them will depend on the character of Russian resistance. Meanwhile he is having to employ tanks and airplanes in Russia which might have been used on other fronts.

Combination of Tanks, Planes

The German High Command obviously has been planning to rely even more heavily on a combination of tanks and planes in the Russian campaign than they have in any previous offensive. They have been multiplying their Panzer divisions as rapidly as possible since the conclusion of the Battle of France. At that time they had a total of 12 Panzer divisions. Today they have at least 20 and probably more.

The chances are that most of these will be employed in Russia, supported by a very high proportion of the German air forces. If the Russians can take a heavy toll of these implements of Nazi warfare, they can seriously reduce the German striking force available later for the invasion attempt or the Mediterranean front.

Another "Front"

But even if Germany conquers what it wants of Russia the fact remains that Russia is in the war. There must be a temporary relaxation of German effort on other fronts. There must be a Russian "front" consuming German war materials for an indefinite period, even though it should become a front of only police occupation.

To military strategists it means that even with all these qualifications and all these allowances the military situation comes much nearer to being in balance than it has been at any time since September 1, 1939.

They are feeling more cheerful at the War Department here in Washington. They know they have gained time for the production of American tanks and airplanes. The crucial Battle of Britain must come later than might otherwise have been the case. A high percentage of American military strategists believe in the ultimate overthrow of Herr Hitler. They are confident that Herr Hitler has provided the Allies with one prerequisite for his own overthrow.

London Too Much For Hitler

"People still feed the pigeons in Trafalgar Square; the crocuses in St. James' Park are still a joy in spite of the barbed wire on the lawns, and the view from the bridge in the Park is still one of the loveliest in the world."

So writes Miss Anne Gunson, an English teacher, who after two years in Australia on exchange duty returned to England in December, and arrived in London on February 1, after an uneventful journey.

"In spite of everything, it is delightful to be in London again," Miss Gunson writes. "I find it less trying to hear the bombs screaming down two streets away than to sit in safety 12,000 miles away and hear over the air that London had a blitz and wonder and wonder just where it was and how many of one's friends were in it, and then wait and wait for news that is two months out of date when you get it. No, I chose the better part when I decided to return home.

"In addition it is an inspiration to be in London at present. It still goes its own way and seems to shake off Hitler's blitz with a shrug of its shoulders like it does everything else. Certainly it looks drabber with its boarded windows, its bare hoardings, and its dirty paint, but people still throng the streets, the traffic seems as dense as ever, the skyline is untouched, and the view from any bridge is as lovely as ever.

Teaching Again

"So many children have returned to London," Miss Gunson said, "that the London County Council has been obliged to reopen some of the schools. I am at one of these, and drab places they are. The Army, fire-fighters, and so on, have had the use of the schools in the interim, and have not improved the buildings, as you can imagine. In addition to that, some windows are missing, and a few tiles off the roof just add to our joys on a wet day. Still, these are only minor worries, and the children look rosy and bonny, and are not a bit perturbed by the upsetting life they lead. They certainly hear the 'alert' before I do because they seem to be subconsciously listening for it, but they never make any fuss. They go like lambs to the shelter, laden with gas masks, hats and coats, reading book, paper, and pencil, and there we sit and entertain ourselves until the "all-clear," which again they hear long before the local one is sounded."

Cockney Humour

London is too much for Hitler. After last Saturday's night blitz I passed a miserable little newspaper shop in a dirty back street on my way to school. It had lost all its windows and was boarded up, but it had a notice up which said: 'We are open as usual this morning, and will remain so until we get a direct hit, in which case we shall close at once.' How is that for Cockney humour?

"I have a friend running a rest centre, and one night that I was staying there we had a small blitz, and about fifty homeless people came in covered with rubble and dirt. By next morning they were their old cheery selves once again, and I heard one woman say to her neighbour, 'Coo, I ain't 'alf glad I didn't 'ave that chimney swept. Wouldn't I 'ave been wild if I'd paid to 'ave it done when 'ole 'Itler comes and does it for nothing!' Hitler hasn't a hope of getting the better of such people. He's made about as much impression on London as a sheep would do trying to graze a mountain bare."

Many Men of Turkish Blood Now in War

A Turkish friend points out to me that though his country is not yet a belligerent, thousands of men of Turkish blood are now in the war. They are the Moslem soldiers of King Peter writes the correspondent of the "Evening Standard."

Usually the Moslems of Jugoslavia do not speak the language of their ancestors unless they belong to the "Aga" class, the landed gentry and the priesthood. They form a powerful minority, but little is heard of them as they have become peacefully merged in the Christian population and their allegiance has been above dispute.

Their spiritual head is the grand Mufti of Belgrade where there is a large mosque. He is accorded high rank at courts and was one of the first dignitaries of the realm to assure King Peter of the loyalty of his followers.

Moslems are not separated for military purposes from Christians though in some regiments they preponderate. In these there are always Islamic chaplains.

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7.30-12.00 Chinese programme with News Broadcasts at 7.45 and 11.00 and Chinese lesson at 8.30
12.10 Indian Programme
12.30 Queen Elizabeth's broadcast to the Women of the U.S.A. (recording)
12.45 News in English
1.00 News in Chinese
1.30 News in German
1.45 News in Russian
2.00 Czechoslovak News and Commentary
2.30 Dance Music for the Connoisseur
3.30 Queen Elizabeth's broadcast (repeated)
3.45 Woman and Home, including "News from Home," at 4.00
4.30 Chinese Programme, including Song recital by Miss Shen Ming movie star, at 5, News at 5.20 and 6.00, and Commentary at 6.15
7.00 Polish Programme
7.30 Summer Evening Melodies
8.00 Relay of B.B.C. News, War Commentary and "Listening Post"
8.15 "New Movements in India"—Talk by Mrs. Kamaladevi
8.30 "At Random"—Gerald Young
9.00 News in English
9.15 Queen Elizabeth's broadcast (repeated)
9.30 Songs by Madame Margolinski and Max Warschauer, Maestro Margolinski at the Piano
(1) Two Songs of Schubert
(2) Hallelujah from Mozart and Song from the Opera "The Dead Town" by Korngold, Sung by Madame Margolinski
(3) Duet from Figaro by Mozart, sung by Madame Margolinski and Max Warschauer
(4) Duet from Rigoletto by Verdi, sung by Madame Margolinski and Max Warschauer
10.00 Musical Atlas
11.00 Late Night Final
11.10 Dance Music
11.40 Moviegoers' News Summary
11.50-12.00 News in Chinese

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4.30 Light music.
5.30 Chinese lesson for foreigners.
5.50 French lesson for Chinese students.
6.10 Chinese music.
6.15 News in Chinese (Shanghai dialect).
6.30 Chinese music.
6.35 News in Chinese (Mandarin).
6.50 Light music.
7.20 Music by Russian composers.
7.30 News in Russian.
7.45 Music by Russian composers
7.50 Light music.
8.00 Causerie by Mme Claude Rivière. Paul Duckas.
8.15 Light music.
8.30 News in French.
8.45 Light music.
9.00 News in English.
9.30 Concert:

Modern rhythms.

Borodin: Prince Igor: Schuloff: Studies in Jazz: Grainger: Gum Sucker's march: Tschaikowsky: Waltz (Serenade for string orchestra): Chopin: Waltz in mi minor: M. Ravel: the grave of Couperin: Liszt: 2nd Hungarian Rhapsody: Albeniz: Tango: Granados: Spanish dance: Glanounow: Alla Spagnuola: Debussy: La plus que lente: De Falla: Orbana: Debussy: Golliwogg's cake walk: Grieg: Norwegian dances: De Falla: Life is brief: Prokifieff: Chout.

Seventy Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" OF AUGUST 11, 1871

A project is entertained by an English firm in St. Peterburgh of establishing a branch firm at Odessa with the view of taking advantage of the line of steamers between that port, India and China, to import Chinese and Indian teas. The first steamer of that line had, by the end of April, brought a considerable freight of cotton from Bombay, which was sent by rail to Moscow, and another was expected from Hankow with a cargo of tea for Moscow merchants.

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IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL

THE SEVENTH WEEK

Seven weeks have passed since Hitler commenced the invasion of Russia. In the early days he made considerable progress but for the last three weeks he appears to have been well held by the Russians whose fighting qualities have earned grudging admission by the Germans who have found in the Russian army an opponent which has more than thoroughly extended them. The past week has shown little development. Claiming some advance in Estonia the Germans have not yet succeeded in encircling Leningrad, while to the north of that city the combined German and Finnish forces find it hard going against the Russians who have succeeded in preventing their union with the German forces seeking to work up from the south of the city. No progress appears to have been made in the region of Smolensk which has not yet fallen into German hands, while Nazi claims to have been making progress in the Ukraine have not yet been substantiated by any Russian admission.

Perhaps the most striking feature of the past week is the bombing of Berlin by Russian aircraft. Not much is known concerning the magnitude of the two raids, but as M. Lozovsky has promised that there shall be more of them it is possible that ultimately the fact that Russia is able to raid the enemy capital may produce a psychological effect which may not be at all to Hilter's liking. Another interesting development has been the manner in which the German propaganda machine has been operating. When it was realized that the German armies were being held by the Russians, and it was impossible to record territorial gains for German civilians to record on their maps, the story was spread about that the German aim was not territorial gain but the annihilation of the Russian armies. The change of story was significant as indicating a breakdown of the original German plans on the one hand, and as preparation for the new type of yarn with which Goebbels was seeking to continue the delusion of the German people.

With the ground so prepared the Germans came out with the astounding claim last week that over four million Russians had been accounted for, of which three million were alleged to have been killed. It is known that when the invasion started the Russians had 4,500,000 men available in western Russia with which to resist the Germans. Certain reserves are known to have been utilized by the Russians, and according to the Germans the last of those have been thrown into the struggle quite a number of times. The position then seems to be that if the German claims are correct the Russian army has been almost completely wiped out and that what the Germans are at present doing must be something akin to "shadow boxing," and not even making progress at that. That, of course, is absurd and the fact is that the Russian armies which the Germans claim to have destroyed are very much still in existence, and if the German story is to be believed holding their enemy at all points save, perhaps, in the Ukraine and along the shore of the Black Sea. But the Germans have shown themselves throughout this campaign such arrant liars that it is quite impossible to believe one word they say.

Russian claims on the other hand are much more moderate. They allege that some 1,500,000 Germans have been accounted for as slain, wounded or taken prisoner. The large number of wounded, passing back to Germany in train after train has caused the German authorities some concern lest the sight of them should have an unfortunate effect upon German *moral*. They have consequently resorted to moving their casualties at night or by barges along the rivers in order that the general public shall be unable to get a real idea of the huge wastage in human material Germany is suffering as a result of this latest exhibition of Hitler's military genius. If the Russian estimates are correct, and there is every reason to believe that they are, then the Nazis appear to have lost approximately one-third of the effectives with which they commenced the invasion of Russia. That is indeed a severe blow, and if the Russians manage to hold the fourth offensive, which the Germans are reported to be planning, the result may prove to be decisive.

BAD FAITH

The Vichy Government appears to be working itself up into a state of excitement over the decision of the British military command in Syria to detain General Dentz, former High Commissioner, and thirty-five high French officers alleging it to be a breach of faith on the part of the British. It is, of course, nothing of the sort. One of the terms of the armistice which General Dentz signed under permission from Vichy was that all British officers and soldiers who had been taken prisoners by the French should be handed over. It was thought that that had been done until it was stated that the British authorities were concerned over the whereabouts of seventy-five British and Indian officers who had not been restored. It appears that these men have been handed over to the Germans. Why that should have been done has not up to the present been explained, but that it is a most extraordinary procedure is apparent to all.

Germany took no active part in the defence of Syria, is not an ally of Vichy, and could consequently take no British prisoners herself, and it is not easy to understand under what provisions of military law it is possible for one country to take prisoners for the benefit of another in this manner. The conclusion to be drawn is that there has been a deliberate breach of faith on the part of the Vichy Government. The suggestion that Germany wanted these officers for the purpose of making it more difficult for Vichy to conclude an armistice with Britain and her allies is of singular interest, though, whether the armistice is finally brought to a conclusion or not, there can be no question of the French endeavouring to continue the fight in Syria. They are definitely in no position to do so. Under the terms of the armistice the Vichy French troops were given full honours of war, and Great Britain has every right to expect that General Dentz should honour his signature to the fullest extent. That he has not done. Nor does it appear that he was ever in any position to do so, for the British officers appear to have been handed over to the Germans before hostilities in Syria came to an end.

Whether the detention of General Dentz and other French officers will result in the Germans handing back the British officers concerned remains to be seen. It is unlikely, however, that the Germans will have much consideration for the lot of the men of Vichy whom the British authorities are now holding. But if Vichy wishes to free her officers she will have to prevail upon the Germans to enable it to honour the contract which General Dentz so freely entered into. It will be idle for Vichy to claim that, as she refused to consent to an armistice and left the military decision to General Dentz, she is not a party to the armistice and consequently bound to see that its terms are faithfully carried out. Whatever protest the Petain Government may choose to make to the British will without a doubt be rejected. It is stated that Vichy has demanded the liberation of Gerenal Dentz through Sir Samuel Hoare, the British Ambassador at Madrid, but it is to be hoped that Whitehall will turn a deaf ear to any such representations and insist upon Vichy completely fulfilling the terms of the armistice.

What is of importance in this incident is the fact that it demonstrates the extent to which the Vichy Government has fallen under Nazi influence. How much that is due to the actual free will of Marshal Petain's advisers, and how much the result of unavoidable pressure cannot at this juncture be estimated, but if Vichy has fallen so completely into the hands of the Nazis that it can no longer honour its own obligations in a matter in which Germany had no direct concern, then the Petain Government has not the vestiges of freedom of action in any sphere remaining. Not all the protests which Vichy may make will alter the situation one whit. The remedy is in its own hands. Produce the British officers and the Vichy officers will be liberated. Fail to do so and General Dentz and his fellow officers must remain in detention, and it is hoped, under precisely such conditions as the British officers are being held. If that is the only sort of language which Vichy can understand it must be in that tongue that she should be spoken to.

Nervousness and Hate

It is not surprising that travellers who have recently come out of Italy should declare that the Italians are nervous about the future. That nervousness is expressed in lack of confidence in the value of money and the consequent wholesale buying of various forms of property. And so from being thoroughly of the whole war, which was never popular with them there is a growing anxiety as to the future. In addition to that there is the Italian hatred of the *maledetto Tedescho* whose age-old *Drang nach dem Süden* has brought about a traditional hostility between the two peoples. There is Italian hate on the one side and German contempt on the other. Particularly are the Italians enraged by the manner in which the Germans have penetrated their country and brought it into virtual subjection to Hitler. As the well known German journalist Ernt Klein states "German troops are moving into Italy. Already they are masters of Trieste. They have established themselves in Sicily and their transports roll down south over the Brenner Pass." It was by the very same pass that two thousand years ago the first hosts of the German race, the tribes of the Cimbri and the Teutons broke into Italy following the mystic yearning of their primitive souls to see what land lay behind the ice-bound peaks of the Alps. It was nothing but the primeval German lust for conquest and expansion which in recent years has found its political and economic expression in modern Pan-Germanism. This national yearning which sent the Germans time and again over the Alps has set Hitler on the path of another attempted fulfilment of the same desire, and, should the unlikely happen and Hitler win this war, Italy will be reduced to an appanage of the Reich just as surely as any of those other countries which he has overrun. It is strange but nevertheless the fact that the future freedom of Italy depend upon her defeat together with her ally in this war. Victory for her means slavery. Defeat means freedom. Is it any wonder that the Italians hate this war as much as they loathe the Germans?

Great Secrecy

President Roosevelt's holiday cruise, and Mr. Churchill's absence from the war debate in the House of Commons have led many observers to link the two together, and conclude that the two leaders have met somewhere and are conferring on subjects connected with the war. Whether that is so or not remains to be seen, but it is quite clear that Mr. Churchill would not have taken the action he has of apparently withdrawing from the usual publicity associated with his high office if there were not something important afoot. The rumours which all this secrecy has inspired even go so far as to suggest that M. Stalin is also likely to be participating in these alleged discussions, which are said to be for the purpose of persuading President Roosevelt to give greater American aid to Soviet Russia in her resistance to the German invasion. The suggestion that Mr. Churchill may have flown across the Atlantic for the purpose of seeing the President is by no means improbable, for Mr. Churchill has all the courage necessary to make such a journey. If he has there may be some who will criticize him for risking a life which is so valuable to the democratic cause at such a time as this, but the probability is that, if he has done so, it is because the results he hopes to obtain fully justify him in taking chances. One thing is quite apparent and that is that both the British and the American administrations if they wish to preserve a high degree of secrecy can in fact do so, for not all the prying reporters in the two countries appear to have been able to unearth what is supposed to be happening. There must be quite a number of people who know what is going on, but their lips like those of Earl Baldwin some years ago, have been sealed and that tightly. On the other hand if the two statesmen have not met there is a distinct possibility that the complexions of some of the political observers will have a distinctly reddish hue.

STRAY NOTES

July, 18.—I have often described the feeding of young Swallows when they are too big for the nest but not yet strong enough to go out into the country to be fed on the wing (at the same time learning to feed themselves): there is, however, always something to learn, and if you are sitting behind a curtained window above which runs a telephone cable providing a perch for as many as twenty birds, the sight is irresistible. The youngsters sit on the wire and the parents come at intervals, thrust a bundle of insects into one gaping mouth, *without alighting*, and depart for more food. You can read a book between visits if you like, for the youngsters warn you by their cries when a parent is approaching. Today there was only one family on the wire, with a few odds birds coming and going, and out of this family probably two were from an earlier brood for I noticed that only four were fed at any time. Little Willie, who is a definite blonde, thinks he is very smart and turns round quickly with open gape when Mother appears from the back: but you can't fool Mother like that: she swoops over in a partial somersault and feeds the next in turn from the correct side: then an odd number from another family gate-crashes and takes his place in the hunger line: Father (coming next) just pushes him off the wire, sends him about his business, and returns to feed his own: next an intruding sparrow is similarly treated: then Mother picks out one of the older ones, gives a short sharp order, and the two fly off together; that one is to have a lesson at being fed on the wing. An hour later (all six being now on the perch) Mother suddenly flies down the gaping line giving a sharp double cry like *"see-seeyee"*—which obviously means "pack up and follow me": the whole six rise as one, and follow Mother: I walk out to see what has happened and find two Hawks flying over. Nothing new about that, but I have just been reading the works of Mr. Richard Perry who says, "All the evidence is against our presuming a wild bird to be capable of rational intelligence. . .". Surely not *all* the evidence, Mr. Perry?—E.S.W.

A ready man is made by conversation. He that buries himself among his manuscripts "besprent," as Pope expresses it, "with learned dust," and wears out his days and nights in perpetual research and solitary meditation, is too apt to lose in his elocution what he adds to his wisdom; and when he comes into the world, to appear overloaded with his own notions, like a man armed with weapons which he cannot wield.—Samuel Johnson.

BRITISH CIVIL FLYING

So little is heard of civil flying nowadays that one might think it had fallen into abeyance pending better times. But actually, not for one day since war bagan have the flying boats and landplanes of British Airways (formerly Imperial Airways) been out of the air. The Empire at war is still linked by air from end to end, states the "Christian Science Monitor." Regularly a giant flyingboat lifts itself into the skies from the waters of an English harbour and wings its way southward into the Atlantic on the first stage of an 18,000-mile journey which finishes on the other side of the world in Auckland, New Zealand.

That is the longest air route in the history of aviation. It has been set up during the very heart of a war. It skirts three battle fronts, spans three oceans, takes desert, swamp, and jungle in its stride. In four continents, 25 countries are served by it. It carries men, mails, and material of direct consequence to the war effort. There is need of a new epithet for civil aviation. The word "civil" implies, in the minds of man, gay trips to Paris and Le Touquet. There are no joy rides now. What is being done is vital, non-military communication work. If this work was not done by British Airways it could be done by no one. Neutral countries are still essential links in the chain of Empire contacts, and to neutral countries the Royal Air Force may not fly.

Take a look for a moment at the British services as they were in August, 1939. One needs the widest possible panorama. There was an exhilarating sense of nearness to the capitals of Europe which made those engaged in commercial aviation doubt the reality of the gathering clouds. The web which was woven every night and morning stretched from Finland in the north to Hungary and Italy in the south; from Rome strands of it stretched out to Greece and Egypt and so on to the Far East, the Antipodes and South Africa. On the other side of the British Isles flying boats had started a service with mails to Canada and the United States. Indeed, His Majesty's mails were being carried by air to 40 different countries. Civil aviation had truly become a commonplace of life.

Then came the war. At first all continental services were stopped; the flat-rate mail charges disappeared; the Empire service found navigational difficulties heavily increased. Meteorological information was restricted; ships were silenced and unable to radio weather conditions. Throughout the war zone new rules were enforced. Aircraft must fly below the clouds; night flying was forbidden. Overhauls must take place before blackout.

Italy's entrance into the war meant the closing of the Mediterranean highway of Empire for air as well as sea commerce. With the collapse of France, Bordeaux was no longer a possible port of call for the Frobishers. Another part of the "war plan" of the Corporation had to be brought into operation. Flying boats replaced the Frobihsers on the Lisbon service. Durban became the overseas headquarters of the Corporation, and from there flying boats went, first, once a week and then twice a week, up the east coast of Africa, and so along the familiar skypaths of India and Malaya to Australia. Air mail was now shipped by sea to Durban and put on planes there.

In all the swiftly moving circumstances, the possibility of resuming direct Atlantic flights was never forgotten, though in the early summer it seemed remote. Weeks of secret and intensive preparation were followed by a remarkable flight of which the world knew nothing until it was completed, and the Clare, in her sober coat had taxied in among the shining hulls of Pan-American craft at La Guardia Airport in New York.

Ambassadors of Air in Service

The effect of this flight, and of those which succeeded it, was tremendous. According to Berlin, Britain was encompassed by the Luftwaffe and reeling under the onslaught of total war. The moment of the Clare's flight was well-timed. English newspapers were rushed to Times Square, New York, and sold on the streets before they were much more than 24 hours old, and just after Goebbels had announced the total destruction of Fleet Street. Throughout the summer and early autumn these ambassadors of the air continued their journeys. Unarmed, they flew with safety from the heart of the Battle of Britain, carrying passengers who were men at the centre of the war effort on both sides of the Atlantic.

Another task lay ahead, however. It was obvious that a new way round must be found to the Empire. No one could foretell when General Wavell's theatre of war would spring into life, but when it did it was certain to be important. The West African route served the purposes of war, to be organized, plotted and improved like any other service. Traffic staff, operational assistants, expert engineers, have been moved out to Bathurst, Freetown and Lagos. All the paraphernalia of a regular air service have had to be provided. As a result, these remote Crown Colonies find themselves once more on the beaten track of Empire.

Meanwhile, the route from Lagos to Khartoum and Cairo assumed a new importance once the offensive against the Italian Empire started. Daily services now leave the extreme west point of Africa and go to the model native city of Kano, with its hot, hard landing ground of red soil outside the ancient embattled city; to Fort Lamy in French Equatorial Africa, where the native governor has bravely declared against Vichy and for de Gaulle; to desert oases like El Geneina and El Fasher, and so to Khartoum, where the land planes meet the flying boats from Durban. Although there are 3,500 miles of this route across Africa at its widest and wildest, the aircraft are eating it up with the regularity of buses, carrying now not only passengers of high importance, but mails to and from troops in Africa.

These developments were taking place without interruption last winter when, in spite of the additional hazards of the season, flying boats and land planes—the latter Dutch, lent by K. L. M. (the Netherlands Royal Aviation Company)—were keeping up an almost daily service to Lisbon, carrying 400 or 500 passengers a month. Government needs of passenger space are naturally heavy and continuous New craft are urgently necessary to play their part in the direct furtherance of the war effort in transporting priority passengers, in dealing with Ministry of Information propaganda, in keeping the export trade in speedy touch with its markets. In an Empire as wide-flung as the British, rapid communication is, if anything, more urgent and important in wartime than in peace.

IN PARENTHESIS

Punctured

THE reason some girls go on a big blow-out is because their pride's been punctured.

* * *

Lodge Order

"I HAVE an Elk's tooth. My uncle is an Elk."

"That's nothing! I have a Mason's tooth. My dad is a dentist!"

* * *

Lifeless

"Do you really mean you'll remember my kisses until your dying day?"

"Yes—you put so little life into them."

* * *

Seeing Things

"MOST girls take a bath every day."

"Statistics show that?"

"No, my telescope."

* * *

Useless

"FOOT powder is no good for shaking in your boots."

"Did you try it?"

"Sure! I'm still shaking in my boots."

* * *

Water Nymph

BLONDE: Last night one of the boarders walked in when I was in the bath-tub.

Friend: What did he say when he found out he'd made a mistake?

Blonde: Glug.

* * *

Worst Way

"I WANT you the worst way."

"Then come around just after my alarm clock rings some morning."

"Why?"

"That's when I'm at my worst."

* * *

Patriotic

PREACHER: And when I get through with my sermon I'll ask those of the congregation who want to contribute $5 towards the mortgage on the church to stand up. In the meantime you play appropriate music.

Organist: What do you mean appropriate music?

Preacher: You play The Star Spangled Banner.

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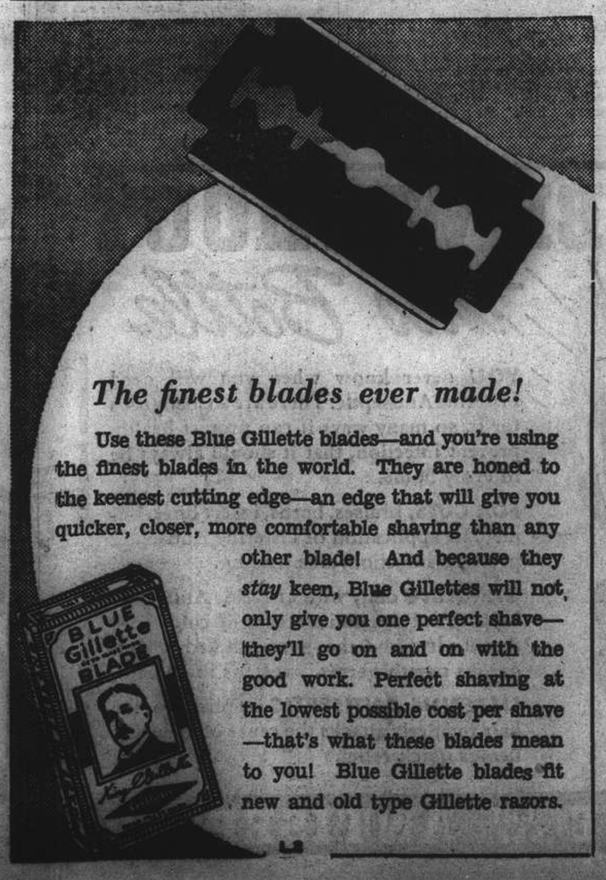

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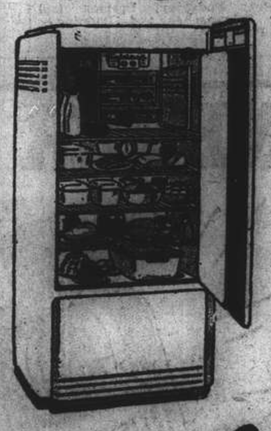

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THE SPORTS PAGE

Yankees Stretch Lead to 12 Games in American League; Chisox Crush Indians by 7-5

New York, Aug. 9.

THE New York Yankees trounced the Philadelphia Athletics today as the Cleveland Indians were smashed by Chicago, thereby enabling the Yankees to stretch their hold on the American League race to 12 full games.

Chicago defeated Cleveland in a 7 to 5 game that went ten innings, giving Bob Feller his eighth befeat of the year. Taft Wright collected a homer in the tenth inning off one of Feller's offerings, breaking the 5 to 5 tie, after which Luke Appling scored.

Charley Keller collected his 28th home run of the season while Joe DiMaggio got his 27th as New York defeated Philadelphia, 8 to 3. Charley Ruffing allowed the Athletics eight hits while his mates collected 11 and took advantage of two Athletic errors.

Hal Newhouser pitched a six-hit shut-out today giving the Detroit Tigers a 3 to 0 victory over St. Louis. Bruce Campbell led the Tigers' 11-hit attack, getting a home run in the fifth inning. The Tigers collected their 11 hits off Johnny Niggeling and Bruce Kramer.

Nats Punish Red Sox Hurlers

The Washington Senators hit "Lefty" Grove and Joe Dobson 19 times, enabling them to defeat the Boston Red Sox by an 8 to 6 score. Grove gave up 16 hits while Dobson, who relieved him in the eighth, allowed three hits.

Evans doubled in the ninth, scoring two of his mates and clinching the game. The Red Sox collected ten hits during the tilt.

Elmer Riddle gained his 12th victory of the season today, pitching the Cincinnati Reds to a 7 to 2 victory over Chicago.

Victory Early in Sight

The Red assured themselves of victory by sending three runs across the platter in the third inning, and then added a single score in the sixth and two in the ninth. His mates collected 12 hits while Riddle limited the Cubs to eight safeties. Each team made two errors in the field.

Paul Waner, veteran discarded by the Dodgers, scored a four-tally home run in the fifth inning against his former team-mates, giving the Boston Bees an 8 to 7 victory. The victory also stopped the seven-game win streak rung up by the Dodgers in their current drive toward the pennant.

Desperate Rally Fails

The home-run was countered when the Bees were behind one run, thus enabling them to acquire a lead they never relinquished although the Dodgers tried desperately to win and pushed two scores across in the seventh inning.

The Bees collected 11 hits during the game and made three errors, while the Dodgers collected 10 safeties and made one miscue.

Giants Scrape 1-0 Win

Hal Schumacher pitched the Giants to a 1 to 0 victory over the Philadelphia Phillies although the Giants were badly outhit. Johnny Rucker scored the single unearned run in the fifth inning off Podgajny. He reached first when Bob Bragan fumbled his easy drive, reached second on a sacrifice and touched third on an infield out. Rucker raced home with the winning score when Hank Danning collected a sharp single.

The Phillies collected eight hits during the game off Schumacher but made three errors. The Giants were able to collect only five safeties.

American League

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	7	10	2
Cleveland	5	12	1

Batteries: Smith, Hallett and Tresh; Krakadskas, Brown, Milnar, Eisenstat, Feller and Desautels, Hemsley.

Washington	8	19	0
Boston	6	10	0

Batteries: Chase, Masterson, Zuber and Evans; Grove, Dobson and Peacock.

St. Louis	0	6	1
Detroit	3	1	1

Batteries: Niggeling, Kramer and Ferell; Newhouser and Sullivan.

New York	8	11	0
Philadelphia	3	8	2

Batteries: Ruffing and Rosar; Babich, Ferrich, Hadley and Wagner.

National League

Brooklyn	8	11	3
Detroit	3	11	1

Batteries: Hutchings, Johnson, Javery and Berres, Masi; Allen Davis, Kimball and Owen, Franks.

Pittsburgh	5	8	1
St. Louis	4	14	2

Batteries: Butcher, Sullivan, Klinger and Lopez; Warneke, Krist Hutchinson, Lanier and Mancuso, W. Cooper.

Cincinnati	7	12	2
Chicago	2	8	2

Batteries: E. Riddle and Lombardi Olsen, Pressnell and McCullough Scheffening.

Philadelphia	0	8	3
New York	1	5	0

Batteries: Podgajny, Pearson and Warren; Schumacher and Danning.—United Press.

LEAGUE STANDINGS

American League

	W.	L.	Pct.
New York	72	36	.667
Cleveland	58	46	.558
Boston	55	50	.524
Chicago	53	58	.500
Detroit	50	56	.472
Philadelphia	49	56	.467
Washington	42	60	.412
St. Louis	41	63	.394

National League

Brooklyn	66	37	.641
St. Louis	67	38	.638
Pittsburgh	58	44	.569
Cincinnati	55	43	.534
New York	48	50	.490
Chicago	46	59	.438
Boston	44	58	.431
Philadelphia	26	76	.255

—United Press.

Harold Reiser Is Top Again Among National Batters

New York, Aug. 9.

Harold Reiser, the Brooklyn Dodgers' slugger, moved back into first place in the National League batting race today ahead of young Nick Etten, Philadelphia Phillie star, who dropped into third place.

Reiser fattened his average by .008 percentage point during the past week according to averages released today and covering games up to Thursday. Reiser batted .332 last week but reached .340 this week.

Johnny Hopp of the St. Louis Cardinals moved from fourth to second place by adding .010 points to this average, shoving Etten into third place when the latter lost .007 points during the week.

Dangerous Joe DiMaggio

Ted Williams of the Red Sox hung on to first place in the American League although his average dropped from .409 to .407. Joe Dimaggio, the slugging Yankee, marked himself as the most dangerous hitter in the majors today by holding down third place in the hitting averages, becoming the first man to cross the 100 mark in runs batted in while leading the major league race in runs scored and his scored. He rested in second place in home runs chalked up.

Batting Averages

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Ted Williams, Red Sox	.407
Cecil Travis, Senators	.368
Joe DiMaggio, Yankees	.364
Richard Siebert, Athletics	.349
Geoffrey Heath, Indians	.347

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Harold Reiser, Dodgers	.340
John Hopp, Cardinals	.339
Nick Etten, Phillies	.331
Joe Mize, Cardinals	.321

Home Runs

Charlie Keller, Yankees, 27; Joe DiMaggio, Yankees, 26; Ted Williams, Red Sox, 22; Tom Heinrich, Yankees, 21; Dolph Camilli, Dodgers, 20; Bob Johnson Athletics, 20.

Runs Scored

Joe DiMaggio, Yankees, 101; Bob Rolfe, Yankees, 92; Ted Williams, Red Sox, 92; Dom DiMaggio, Red Sox, 87; Charlie Keller, Yankees, 80.

Runs Batted In

Joe DiMaggio, Yankees, 100; Charlie Keller, Yankees, 97; Jimmy Tabor, Red Sox, 84; Joe Mize, Cardinals, 82; Bill Nicholson, Cubs, 80.

Hits Scored

Joe DiMaggio, Yankees, 158; Cecil Travis, Senators, 145; Geoffrey Heath, Indians, 132; Enos Slaughter, Cardinals, 129; Stanley Hack, Cubs, 128; Roger Cramer, Senators, 128.

Leading Pitchers

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.
Marvin Breuer, Yankees	7	2	.778
Bob Feller, Indians	20	7	.741
Red Ruffing, Yankees	12	4	.750
Tom Ryba, Red Sox	6	2	.750
Lefty Gomez, Yankees	10	4	.714

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Howard Krist, Cardinals	9	0	1.000
Elmer Riddle, Reds	11	2	.846
Ernest White, Cardinals	13	3	.813
Morton Cooper, Cardinals	9	3	.750
Joe Sullivan, Pirates	6	2	.750

—United Press.

Both Teams of Glasgow Rangers Triumph As Scottish Soccer Opens

London, Aug. 10.

While English football is still in the throes of domestic trouble, Scottish soccer, after only a few weeks' rest, opened the new season yesterday.

The Glasgow Rangers, the only club running two teams, made a successful start, both teams winning.

Following are the results of the Southern League:

Albion Rovers 2; Partick Thistle 2.
Clyde 8 Falkirk 0.
Dumbarton 3; Airdie 5.
Hamilton 3; Third Lanark 4.
Heart of Midlothian 3; Coltic 0.
Moton 2; Hibernian 1.
Queens Park 1; St. Mirren 2.
Rangers 3; Motherwell 0.

North-Eastern League matches resulted in the following scores:

Leith 3; Glasgow Rangers 5.
Raith Rovers 2; Aberdeen 4.
Dundee United 1; East Fife 1.
Dunfermline 7; St. Bernards 3.—Reuter.

This is What Billy Conn Received . . . Can Lou Nova Take It?

"Is Lou Nova a tougher opponent for Joe Louis than Billy Conn was," is a question which boxing fans were asking themselves immediately it was known that Promoter Mike Jacobs had matched Nova with the Brown Bomber for September 19. At any rate, Billy Conn did better than many sportswriters predicted and lasted 12 rounds. The pictures above show how Conn was felled in the 13th. Joe Louis lands a terrific right (1) which twists Conn's head clear around. Conn's knees buckle (2) and he falls to the canvas (3). Referee Josephs finishes the count with Conn still sitting on the floor (4) and the fight is over.

All-Round Display By Jenkins Leads S.C.C. to Victory

Despite the seemingly impossibility of playing cricket yesterday following the heavy rain over the last few days the Parsees visited the Shanghai Cricket Club yesterday afternoon and engaged a strong S.C.C. XI in an interesting game that was eventually won rather handily by the hosts by the margin of six wickets. The Parsees batted first but could muster only 81, in reply to which the hosts knocked up 145 passing their opponents' total for the loss of only four wickets.

J. C. Jenkins, the Club all-rounder, took the honours of the day with a finely executed 68 in addition to claiming five Parsee wickets for less than eight runs apiece. Divecha, Parsee skipper, when the S.C.C. side was batting, was in brilliant trundling form, securing no less than eight wickets for a mere 40 runs—a brilliant performance.

Parsee Tail Collapses

Beginning a little after 1.30 p.m. the Parsees opened fairly well despite the loss of S. P. Karanjia's wicket with hardly anything on the board. Kermani, after a lucky start, Divecha and S. M. Charna, all batted well and runs came at a good pace with the result that 65 had been scored for the loss of four wickets. This was a more than useful beginning. Unfortunately, however, although it was a good start, it also represented the greater proportion of runs scored for, after the fall of the fourth wicket, a disastrous rot set in that was never stayed until the fall of the last wicket. Wickets fell at regular intervals with no appreciable addition to the board and the end came with only 81 runs scored. Jenkins, with five wickets for 39 and Orr, with four victims for only 12 runs, shared the attacking honours.

Jenkins Never Better

The Club side began rather better than their opponents and with Jenkins in fine fettle the Parsees' total was passed for the loss of only four wickets. Jenkins batted well throughout his long innings and earlier on was scoring very rapidly. He was severe on any loose ball and during his knock whacked two beautiful sixes and ten fours. He scored 68 out of 100 during his tenure of the crease and he has not been seen to better advantage this season. He was never in difficulties and the first time he gave a chance he was snapped up by Mehta after an exhilarating innings.

Apart from Jenkins, only Brown and Weidman reached double figures and though the innings at one time promised to be much bigger, the end came with only 145 on the board. Divecha, with his well flighted slow spinners, took all the trundling honours with eight wickets for forty runs.

Parsee C.C.

F. R. Kermani, run out	26
S. P. Karanjia, b. Orr	0
N. N. Mehta, b. Orr	4
M. J. Divecha, c. Jenkins, b. Orr	18
S. M. Charna, c. Weidman, b. Jenkins	19
S. F. Shroff, b. Orr	0
A. B. Tata, b. Jenkins	0
J. B. Tata, b. Jenkins	5
B. R. Viccajee, c. Weidman, b. Jenkins	0
P. M. Charna, c. Pettit, b. Jenkins	3
H. P. Karanjia, not out	2
Extras	4
Total	81

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Jenkins	12.2	0	39	5
Orr	11	5	12	4
Lingard	4	1	8	0
Pettit	3	0	18	0

S.C.C. XI

J. B. Brown, c. and b. Divecha	20
L. Underwood, c. Mehta, b. Divecha	5
E. A. Weidman, b. Divecha	15
J. C. Jenkins, c. Mehta, b. P. M. Cnarna	68
A. Lingard, c. and b. Divecha	0
H. E. Orr, c. S. P. Karanjia, b. Divecha	8
R. F. Scott, st. Tata, b. Divecha	1
E. R. Duckitt, b. P. M. Charna	0
C. C. Large, st. A. B. Tata, b. Divecha	4
D. L. Milne-Day, c. J. B. Tata, b. Divecha	9
A. W. Pettit, not out	8
Extras	7
Total	145

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Kermani	5	0	16	—
Shroff S. F.	8	2	34	—
Charna P. M.	5	1	31	2
Karanjia H. P.	3	0	15	—
Divecha	10.4	2	40	8
Tata J. B.	1	0	2	—
Viccajee B. R.	4	4	0	—

Fettes Triumphs in Highclere Handicap

Newbury, Aug. 10.

The nursery season opened a month earlier than usual following the new Jockey Club ruling. Fettes, St. Leger candidate owned by Mrs. MacDonald Buchanan, won the Highclere Handicap and £750, beating Mr. F. Pratt's Lupercus by half a length. Mr. H. Leach's Osprey was third, a length and a half behind. Fettes started the second favourite at 9/4. Lupercus was the favourite at 2/1. Osprey started at 10/1. Fettes was ridden by Harry Wragg.

Major Lionel Montague's Trouble won the first juvenile handicap of the season, beating Aga Khan's Mah Iran by a head in the Highclere nursery over five furlongs. Mr. Read's Luckyval was third, half a length behind.—Reuter.

Latest Swimming Sensation Is Star In Hawaii

Latest sensation in the swimming world is Bill Smith Jr. of Honolulu, who has equalled several American distance marks and set up several new ones. His latest effort was four records during one swim at the capital of Hawaii. Competing in events sanctioned by the Hawaii A.A.U. he was clocked at 6 mins 3 secs. for 550 yards; 6 mins. 37.8 secs for 600 yards; 7 mins 47.5 for 700 and 8 mins. 54.8 secs. for 800.

These were all improvements on times for the same distances made by Jack Medica, ranking world record holder, and listed in the Swimming Manual under the classification of noteworthy performances. Medica's times for the same distances were 6 mins 6 secs; 6 mins 40.9 secs; 7 mins 50.6 secs and 8 mins 58.6 secs, all made at Chicago in 1934.

In the fortnight previous to establishing these new distance marks, young Bill Smith came through with six record shattering marks, one of them 11 mins 14.9 secs for the 1,000 yards free-style, 22½ seconds better than the world mark established by Jack Medica at Portland, Oregon, in 1933.

Adolf Kiefer, generally recognized as the finest all round swimmer the world has ever seen, established a new world medley record for the 150 yards distance in 90.4 secs, bettering his own world mark of 92.7 secs, established at Chicago in 1936.

Canadian Golf Title May Stay at Home

Toronto, Aug. 10.

For the first time since 1941 there were prospects of the Canadian open golf title remaining at home yesterday as Robert Gray turned in a par-shattering 65 in the second round for a halfway aggregate of 135. Gray, a local player, came to Canada from Scotland as a child. He is a son of a famous Ontario professional.—Reuter.

Man Pays "Nothing" For Racehorse

W. Walton, of Hungerford, Australia, secured Sereandah from R. W. Skelton for nothing. The toss of a coin decided the deal.

Walton's representative sought a horse for picnic meetings in the western districts. He approached Skelton, and after some bargaining a price for Sereandah was agreed upon.

"Now we've fixed the price, I'll toss you double or quits," said Skelton.

"Right," said the buyer, and, as the trainer spun a coin, correctly called "heads."

He left the stables with Skelton's best wishes for a continuation of the good luck, with the horse.

Race Club's Lead Should Be Safe in Softball Today

Unless the Texaco squad can fathom the mystery of the Race Club's strength, the Jockeys should maintain their lead in the Men's Softball League standings after today's game. It is unlikely however, that the Race Club should succumb this afternoon as in their earlier clash with their opponents of today they emerged victorious by a fairly convincing margin.

On the whole, little change in the "A" Division standings of the Shanghai Softball League is expected today when the senior and junior competitions continue their series this afternoon. While three tussles are scheduled in the "A" section, several postponed fixtures of the "B" division will be played off at the various diamonds spread over the city.

Battle Royal Likely

Meanwhile, at the diamond of the Columbia Country Club, who will be hosts to the Chamber of Commerce, a neck-and-neck tussle may be expected. These two squads now rank third and fourth respectively in the standings and should the Chamber of Commerce turn the tables on the Columbians they will switch berths. In an earlier league encounter, the Columbia Country Club defeated the C. of C. but not by a very comfortable margin.

The third "A" division engagement will see the Buccaneers being pitted against the Foreign "Y" Cubs. While the latter have not figured too prominently this summer, having lost three of their four games, the Buccaneers have climbed the league ladder remarkably well after having sustained a loss in their initial encounter. They climbed from an insignificant position to second berth and are now generally acknowledged to be the most serious threats to the Race Club.

The schedule for this afternoon follows:—

"A" Division

C. of C. v. C.C.C. (C.C.C.).
Bucaneers v. "Y" Cubs (R.C. I).
Race Club v. Texaco (R.C. 3).

"A" Division

	P.	W.	L.	Pct.
Race Club	6	5	1	.833
Bucs	5	4	1	.800
C.C.C.	7	5	2	.714
C. of C.	6	4	2	.667
Texaco	7	2	5	.285
"Y" Cubs	4	1	3	.250
S.F.X.	6	0	6	.000

"B" Division

AMERICANS

S.M.C.—1	6	5	1	.833
P.T.H.	6	5	1	.833
"Y" Tigers	5	3	2	.600
Phil. S.V.C.	6	3	3	.500
Synagogue	5	2	3	.400
Betar	5	0	5	.000

NATIONALS

St. John's	6	6	0	1.000
Lusitano	4	3	1	.750
Doong Shing	6	4	2	.667
S.M.P.—2	4	2	2	.500
Chase Bank	5	2	3	.400

Canidrome Results

1—300 yd. flat.—1, Rita Dale; 2, Five Stars II.
Also ran:—Sam Holer, Slippery Sam, Harvard, Hot Sketch.
Short head.—Time, 18.91.
Win, $74.50. Forecast 4-5 Div. $411.
Place, 1st $26.70; 2nd $13.90.

2—300 yd. flat.—1, Wychwood Abbot; Se You Kee.
Also ran:—Master Bill, Hei Jen Ya Kiao, Lucky Jun, Maggie.
Short head.—Time, 18.73.
Win, $28.30. Forecast 1-3 Div. $171.50.
Place, 1st $13.50 2nd $21.30.
Double Event 1/2 4-1 Div. $131.70.

3—440 yd. flat.—1, First Again; 2, Hunter's Wish.
4 lengths.—Time, 26.63.
Win, $25. Forecast 5-6 Div. $126.10.
Place, 1st $15.70; 2nd $8.90.
Double Event 2/3 1-5 Div. $101.

4—500 yd. flat.—1, Be Snappy; 2, Send 'M Along.
7 lengths.—Time, 30.76.
Win, $43. Forecast 5-1 Div. $146.90.
Place, 1st $17.60; 2nd $11.40.
Double Event 3/4 5-5 Div. $86.80.

5—500 yd. flat.—1, One Another; 2, Fine Beauty.
Short head.—Time, 31.04
Win, $19.30. Forecast 1-6 Div. $34.50.
Place, 1st $12.10; 2nd $13.20.
Double Event 4/5 5-1 Div $67.90.

6—500 yd. flat.—1, Madam's Hope; 2, Reckless Mood.
2 lengths.—Time, 30.63.
Win, $28.70. Forecast 2-6 Div. $92.30.
Place, 1st $11.10; 2nd $11.60.
Double Event 5/6 1-2 Div. $37.

7—500 yd. flat.—1, Shanghai Mist; 2, Stolen Quota.
6 lengths.—Time, 29.96.
Win, $45.70. Forecast 4-3 Div. $137.10.
Place, 1st $16.60; 2nd $9.20.
Double Event 6/7 2-4 Div. $87.70.

8—570 yd. flat.—Dashing Soldier; 2, Orange Bloom.
Short head.—Time, 30.27.
Win, $19.60. Forecast 4-6 Div. $65.60.
Place, 1st $9.80 2nd $8.20.
Double Event 7/8 4-4 Div. $64.90.

9—500 yd. flat.—1, Radiant Scene; 2, Dingle Reverie.
7 lengths.—Time, 29.76.
Win, $16.90. Forecast 1-5 Div. $112.30.
Place, 1st $10.20; 2nd $10.60.
Double Event 8/9 4-1 Div. $33.

10—500 yd. flat.—1, Scented Bloom; 2, Orange Bowl.
4 lengths.—Time, 29.56.
Win, $17.20. Forecast 6-1 Div. $47.80.
Place, 1st $6.20; 2nd $8.10.
Double Event 9/10 1-6 Div. $43.

11—500 yd. flat.—1, Foxey Advice; 2, True Tatience.
3 lengths.—Time, 29.16.
Win, $24.60. Forecast 4-3 Div. $179.[illegible]
Place, 1st $19.20; 2nd $15.50.
Double Event 10/11 6-4 Div. $47.

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Sunday, August 10, 1941.

Race	Placed-Dogs		$5.00 Win F'cast Pool	Course D/Events $2
1	4	5	411.00	
2	1	3	171.50	131.70
3	5	6	126.10	101.00
4	5	1	146.90	86.80
5	1	6	94.50	67.90
6	2	6	92.30	37.00
7	4	3	137.10	87.70
8	4	6	65.60	64.90
9	1	5	112.30	33.00
10	6	1	47.80	43.00
11	4	3	179.20	47.00
12				

Last Night's Highest Dividends:—
$5 Win Forecast Race No. 1 dog No. 4-5 Div. $411.00.
$2 Course Double Events Races 1/2 dog No. 4-1 Div. $131.70.

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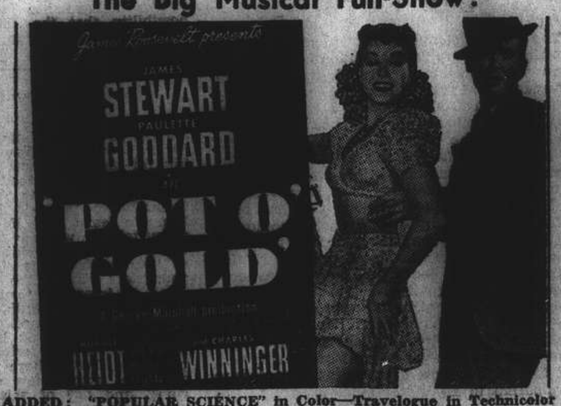

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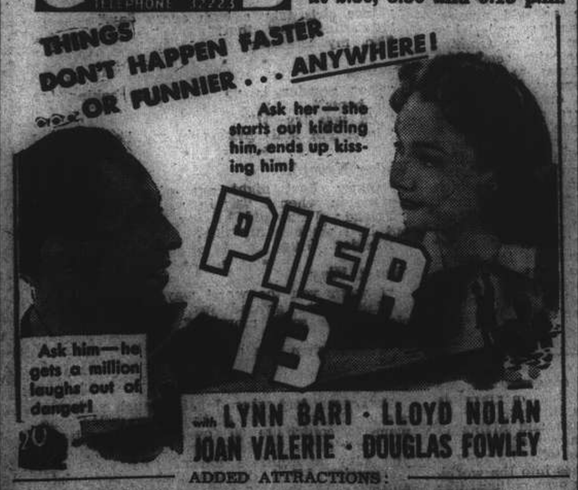
THINGS DON'T HAPPEN FASTER OR FUNNIER . . . ANYWHERE!
Ask her—she starts out kidding him, ends up kissing him!


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FROM DAY TO DAY

QUEEN Mary, who is president of the London Hospital, has sent it a cheque for £2,475 5s.

THE talk to be given by Mrs. Kamaladevi from station XCDN at 8.15 p.m. today is "New Movements in India."

SCOUT and Guide medals of merit were conferred in London recently on a vicar and his wife, the Rev. and Mrs. F. L. Godfrey, for gallantry in air raids.

QUEEN Elizabeth's broadcast to the women of the United States has been recorded and will be on the air, station XCDN at 12.30, 3.30 and 9.15 p.m. today.

GERMAN manufacturers, says Associated Press, are experimenting with a new type of motor-car in which special paper and artificial resin replace steel.

HODGSON House Eton College, which was closed at Christmas as an economy measure, has been requisitioned by the Government and is now being used as offices.

MR. Henry Ford in an interview at Ways, Georgia, said his company has been experimenting with a two-seater "flivver" plane that will sell for the price of a light car.

MISS Gracie Fields has raised nearly £25,000 on a two months' singing tour of Canada for the Navy Leagues of Great Britain and Canada, in which she visited over forty centres.

THE leader of a fighter auxiliary squadron recently celebrated his twenty-fifth birthday by shooting down two Messerschmitts in the English Channel, the Air Ministry revealed recently.

A DELIGHTFUL programme is promised for today at 9.30 p.m. when Madame Margolinski and Max Warschauer will give a song recital from the studio XCDN. At the piano will be Maestro Margolinski.

NEW York police have a new "emergency car," which carries four searchlights, can be directed from a 'plane, has a secretary's desk, carries a crew of twenty, and has a miniature operating theatre.

MR. Shunnosuke Masuda, principal of the Sanjo Middle School in Niigata Prefecture, Japan, will be appointed director of the Education Bureau of the Japanese Residents Cooperation, the "Shanghai Mainichi" reports.

THOSE who knew J. D. Bell, late of the K.M.A. will be interested to hear that he is now a Divisional Garrison Engineer in India; Bedford Lind is also a Captain, in the R.I.A.O.C. and in complete charge of a factory.

To facilitate work between the 20 Japanese Residents Corporations in Central and South China, a liaison office will be established by the local organization some time in September, it was reported yesterday by the "Tairiku Shimpo."

JAPANESE residents at Nanking, Chinkiang, and Pengpu, totalled 12,868, 1,110, and 2,307, respectively, on August 1, according to figures released by the Nanking Japanese Consulate-General according to the "Shanghai Mainichi."

IN order to give vocational guidance and technical training, the Ministry of Education of the National Government has decided to establish a First Vocational School, where engineering will be taught, and a Second Vocational School, for agriculture, the "Shanghai Mainichi" reports.

A CHINESE female named Lee Paotsung was knocked down and killed by a bus on Connaught Road, near Ferry Road, at 10.45 p.m. on Saturday. The unfortunate woman was crossing the street when hit by the vehicle. She was taken to a hospital, but was pronounced dead on admission.

THE Seward Road bridge was again closed by the Japanese authorities for ten minutes yesterday morning. All vehicular and pedestrian traffic was suspended there from 10.49 to 10.59 a.m. Although no reason was given, it was believed that the Japanese were carrying out searches in the district.

THAT a Japanese trawler had deliberately rammed his junk, cutting it clean in two, and then machine-gunned the crew struggling in the water, is the story told by a 42-year-old junkmaster who has been admitted to the Queen Mary Hospital with a bullet wound in the knee. The incident occurred on Sunday off Sha Chau, Chinese territory, and the junk was on her way to Hongkong with a cargo of vegetables, states the "China Mail."

SIR William Holdsworth Vinerian Professor of English at Oxford, giving evidence before the select committee investigating the question of offices of profit under the Crown, said that in his view the historical reason for the disqualification of Church of England clergy from membership of the House was that the two sets of duties were incompatible. It was the same with the Roman Catholic clergy. Mr. James Maxton, M.P.: Morally incompatible?—Yes. Mr. Maxton: They are too good for the job, but that doesn't apply to other denominations.

PATCHOULI leaves and goose feathers, gum arabic and Japanese oak, seagrass, and goatskins were among the varied contraband or enemy-owned cargoes seized by the Royal Navy from ships loading at ports literally "from China to Peru," which were condemned in the Prize Court, London, recently. Bearing their cargoes the ships, British, Dutch and Norwegian, had sailed from China, Thailand, Malaya, India, Ceylon, Egypt, Texas, and Peru, and other lands in the East and West. The cargoes sold (the proceeds of which were likewise condemned) included a large quantity of oil shipped to Italy from Mexico, which counsel explained was seized at Southampton, states the "Manchester Guardian."

A WELCOME new recruit to the R.A.F. is Leonard Hirsch, the distinguished violinist. Hirsch was born in Dublin, where he received his early musical training. He was later invited to study the violin under Dr. Adolph Brodsky in Manchester. In 1929 he joined the Hallé Orchestra as one of the first violins. Five years later he became principal second violin. He is also well known to wireless audiences, having frequently broadcast with the Catterall Quartet, as leader of the B.B.C. Empire Orchestra, and with his own string quartet. His long association with the Empire Orchestra and its conductor, the late Mr. Eric Fogg, will long be remembered by music-lovers. The Hirsch String Quartet was invited to play at the Malvern Festival of 1936. After the concert Hirsch was proud to receive the hearty congratulations of Mr. Bernard Shaw, who had been a member of the audience, states the "Manchester Guardian."

City Experiences Another Quiet Day

With practically the entire Shanghai Municipal Police mobilized to meet any untoward incidents that may break out during August anniversary period, from August 9 to 14, the city experienced another quiet day yesterday, with no armed crimes reported up to 4 p.m.

Barricaded streets and bridges pointed out to the completeness with which the S.M.P. were carrying out the precautions, numerous minor thoroughfares leading to the boundaries of the Settlement being entirely isolated. This measure is even being applied to Kiangse Road where the barbed wire barricades have been erected in a manner as to allow trolley-buses to turn back.

The French Concession, on the other hand, has so far taken no steps in connection with the approaching of the anniversary. No extra barricades have been put up and no extra patrols and search parties have been seen to be operating in the area. These, however, are expected to be undertaken in time for the anniversary of the commencement of Sino-Japanese hostilities here.

S.V.C. Patrols Seen

The Settlement police have called upon the Specials and the Russian Auxiliary Detachment and members of this unit have been detailed to various posts along the Bund North Soochow Road and Avenue Edward VII. The Shanghai Volunteer Corps is also co-operating with the S.M.P. and armed lorry patrols have been carrying out duties in the sector.

No special activities by the Japanese authorities in the north of the Soochow Creek areas have been noticed, although now and then a lorry, full of soldiers with their bayonets fixed, is heard rumbling along the streets. It is difficult to say whether stricter searches by the Japanese have been instituted since Chinese at times are searched thoroughly when entering Hongkew, while on different occasions they are allowed to pass without being subjected to the procedure.

Rigid enforcement of curfew could also be noticed on Saturday and yesterday when fewer people were seen in the streets after the specified hour. In Hongkew and Wayside, however, this rule does not apply and people are seen as usual at all times of the night.

Chinese Manufacturers Hit by Export Ban

Recent orders issued by the Shanghai Customs Administration forbidding more than ten kinds of goods including machinery, cotton and cotton yarn and metals from being exported from Shanghai have seriously affected the entire Chinese trade in this city, it is revealed in the Chinese press. Many factories are said to be planning to move to the Chungking-controlled interior.

The Customs ban is said to have especially affected native goods manufacturers and it is admitted by the "National Herald" that their business is at a standstill. They are trying to curtail their production programme, some of them having stopped production in the evening. They are trying to depend solely on the local market.

South Seas Opportunity

It is said, however, that the ban will not stop all industries here, it being asserted that there are still many other goods on which no embargo has been laid. Hope is expressed that native goods manufacturers in Shanghai will look for help in the South Seas Islands where many overseas Chinese merchants are said to be constantly asking for native goods.

Recent Chinese reports also indicated that Chinese business men saw great trade possibilities in the South Seas Islands and that to realize their purpose they had decided to form a trade mission to be headed by Wang Siao-lai, chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai, who has been staying in Hongkong.

Terrorists Blamed for Newspaper Fire

As a result of the conflagration in North Honan Road on Saturday night which almost completely destroyed the plant of the "Central China Daily News," chief organ of the new régime, only a half-page of the paper appeared yesterday. It was officially announced that the paper would continue the publication until all facilities have been restored, which work would be done with the least possible delay. A full-page paper will appear today.

The paper editorially alleged that the destruction was caused by terrorism but asserted that "we have accepted this challenge." The writer said that the paper would go on with its programme fearlessly. It was learned that a full report about the fire which destroyed the "entire material equipment" of the paper had been sent to Mr. Lin Pai-sun, Minister of Publicity of the new regime at Nanking. Property loss was estimated in one evening report to amount to $2,500,000.

Garbage Coolie Injured By Hand Grenade

A 23-year old garbage collector and sweeper named Chu Kwang-hung had his left arm blown off yesterday shortly after 9 a.m. during the explosion of a hand grenade which he picked up from the street and carelessly tossed to the ground. The unfortunate coolie, who is lying in a very serious condition in St. Luke's Hospital, picked up the missile near the front door of a house at 103 Haiphong Road. Apparently ignorant of the danger of explosion he tossed it to the ground and tried to break it with the aid of a stone. The inevitable explosion occurred but fortunately no one else was passing through the street at the time. The origin of the missile was being investigated by the police.

Rice Prices Soar As Result of Rumours

Owing to the tense situation existing between Japan and Thailand, profiteers in the Shanghai Rice Market again on Saturday made large purchases. As a result, prices jumped up again with the first grade Saigon rice priced at $137.50 while the second grade of the same rice was sold at $126.50. Even broken rice was sold at $97 per picul. Prices of bean oil needed in every Chinese family for cooking vegetables have been following an upward trend for many days now. The price of flour also registered another increase on Saturday with the "gold dragon" flour once sold at $32.80 per bag.

Tommies Cheer the Prime Minister

The whereabouts of Mr. Winston Churchill, British Prime Minister, President Roosevelt, and Mr. Harry Hopkins are causing plenty of speculation throughout the world. It is believed that the three men are, or have been, conferring at a secret rendezvous. One report states that Stalin is taking part in a Churchill-Roosevelt meeting. This picture of Mr. Churchill shows him during a recent visit to Scotland as he is cheered by British troops.

Norwegian Minister's Speech Broadcast by Mr. K. A. Persen

(PART II)

(Broadcast by Mr. K. A. Persen over Station XMHA on Sunday, August 10, of the second part of a speech delivered by Hon. Wilhelm Munthe Morgenstierne, Minister of Norway to the United States, before the Legislature of the State of Minnesota, at St. Paul, Minnesota, on April 10, 1941.)

ON April 10, 1941, Mr. Wilhelm Munthe Morgenstierne, Minister of Norway to the United States, addressed the Minnesota State Legislature on Free Norway's aims and hopes and on the Nazi occupation of Norway. This speech, the first part of which I broadcast last Sunday, was ordered printed in the Appendix of the Congressional Record of the 77th Congress at the request of Hon. Joseph H. Ball, Senator from Minnesota. Tonight Sunday I am pleased to broadcast the second and concluding part of Minister Morgenstierne's speech, that part which deals in particular with the Norwegian attitude towards Democracy and freedom :—

In the meantime an unceasing, determined fight is going on in Norway between the foreign invaders and a handful of Norwegian traitors on one side, and a practically unanimous Norwegian people on the other. It is not a fight with arms because my countrymen do not have any. You cannot fight mechanized barbarism with your naked fists or with flower pots. But it is a fight with all the weapons of the spirit and of the will and love of country.

It is a fight of immeasurable bitterness, because the Norwegian people are witnessing the enemy pulling down everything that with love and care we have been building through generations.

Many of our American friends have visited Norway and have seen with their own eyes how we tried and partly succeeded in building a society, based on democracy, social justice, freedom, security, and equality under the law, economic well-being, and intellectual and spiritual development for all the people.

Hardly Vestige Left

Today, there is hardly a vestige of these things left in Norway. Popular government has disappeared altogether. Freedom of speech and of the press does not exist. One of the cornerstones of a civilized society, the integrity of the courts, has been brutally destroyed. There is no security, no justice, no protection. The members of the Supreme Court of Norway resigned in a body as a protest against the arbitrariness of our temporary masters. People are arrested, imprisoned and tortured without cause, without legal proceedings. No one is safe in his own home. Gangs of young boys are being armed, called guards, and allowed to terrorize the population. In vain—as far as immediate and outward results are concerned—the seven bishops of Norway unanimously and indignantly protested against this anti-Christian brutal terror.

Now, here is something open for all the world to see and contemplate. Here are no pros and cons, only one-sided brutality. We are facing not a theory, not an ideology, but an actual situation and a comparison.

Peaceful, progressive, friendly Norway, as we knew it, as the world knew it a year ago, and Norway today under the iron heel of the Nazis. This is the new order, not an abstraction, not a blueprint, but the order in deadly practice. To anybody with ears to hear and eyes to see, it is plainly and blatantly a return to dark, barbaric ages.

Torture by Gestapo

With these facts in our minds and hearts every waking hour, it will be appreciated, I am sure, how difficult it is for us Norwegians to understand the contention that there is no difference between the methods and the aims of the nations opposed to each other in this war. The contention that it is immaterial whether the gangster kills his victim, or vice versa. I wish that any person so thinking see with his own eyes the work of destruction now going on in Norway, the distress of the people, and hear the heart-breaking cries of those innocent men and women who are being tortured by the Gestapo.

Against these things, against the enemy which broke into our country and is now trying with appalling ruthlessness to reduce the Norwegian people to the level of nazidom, we are now fighting with bitter determination on several fronts. There is the military front to which I referred. Then there is the home front, the magnificent, mostly silent, but extremely effective struggle of resistance which a practically united Norwegian people are today waging against the strongly entrenched invader. Every day messages from the other side unfold a story of how national calamity and common hatred of oppression have brought forth a stronger, finer and more united Norwegian people than ever before.

It is as if the overhanging threat of losing our country, our freedom and all that we hold dear has stirred the people as they were never stirred before and has created a national unity, a common purpose, and an almost fierce love of country, which confounds the enemy, and in the end will thwart his designs on our freedom. There has come to the surface reserves of strength, courage and a spirit of sacrifice which in days of peace and plenty must have lain dormant deep in the soul of the Norwegian people. To those of you who are of Norwegian birth or descent, let me say that today, at least, you have reason to be proud of the nation from which your fathers came.

Irreducible War Aims

On the fronts mentioned all true Norwegians are today fighting as one man for our irreducible war aims.

The first of these aims, of course, is to clear our beloved country of the German invaders and make it once more the home of a free, progressive, happy people.

But in order to make secure the future for our own as well as for other freedom-loving peoples, we have this additional war aim: to join with our friends and allies in muzzling permanently the aggressors which for some time have been running amok in the world, challenging the peace, freedom and very existence of civilized peoples. We deeply believe that the world cannot and will not remain half slave, half free.

I sometimes wonder whether, in spite of all, we yet quite realize the extent, the deathly seriousness of the threat facing the civilized world today. A large country, Nazi Germany, has for some years been concentrating all her resources, all her genius of organization, on building up a military machine stronger and more ruthless than any the world has ever known before. It has attacked or threatened into submission, one by one, practically all its neighbours.

Germany Common Foe

Who attacked Czechoslovakia? Was it England, was it France? No; it was Germany. Who attacked Poland, Denmark, Norway, Holland, Belgium, Luxemburg, France? Was it England? No; it was Germany. Who threatened Rumania and Bulgaria into submission? Was it England? No; it was Germany. Who tried to bully Yugoslavia into submission? It was Germany. Who stood up against Hitler and refused to be bullied? The Yugoslavian people.

Nazi Germany has been trying to tell the world that all these countries have joined the "new order." But what is the fact? Not one of them has willingly joined it. They are held by force, every one of them. They will use the very first opportunity to throw off the yoke of their hated temporary masters. And that opportunity will come perhaps sooner than we now think.

As an indication of what the subjugated people think and feel, take what happened a few weeks ago at Lofoten Islands. When given a chance to get away and to join King Hakon and his free Norwegians in England, the young men of the island, more them 300 of them, without a moment's hesitation, grasped the opportunity. The same thing would happen in other countries under German domination. The people burn to escape and join Britain in the fight against those who raped their countries and stole their freedom and happiness.

Unwilling to Co-operate

Perhaps some of these countries to some extent were to blame themselves for their misfortune. I am afraid that may be the judgment of history. Perhaps they were too complacent, too blue-eyed, too secure in the feeling that freedom was theirs for keeps, too unwilling to co-operate with others against the common threat to their existence. Perhaps they had been apt to forget that we are only permitted to keep the things for which we are willing to fight and to die.

But even if we admit this let us not permit such things to confuse the main issue. And the main issue in Norway, in Europe, in the world today, is freedom against oppression, popular government against dictatorship, civilization against mechanized barbarism.

What we are witnessing is not only the conquest by brutal force of free civilized peoples. What is equally serious is the breaking down of international morality, of all codes of honour and truth between the nations of the world. We had advanced quite far toward higher international standards, toward respect for international obligations and the pledged word, when the Great War broke out in 1914.

We remember, many of us, what a tremendous impression it made on the civilized world, how profoundly shocked we were, when Germany broke her solemn pledge to respect Belgian neutrality and broke into that peaceful, progressive democracy. The cynical attitude of the then German Chancellor, his statement that the treaty in questoin was nothing but a scrap of paper, struck the civilized world as an ominous descent to barbarism. Today, I'm afraid, the air is so filled with "scraps of paper" that we can hardly see the sun. So often have the dictators broken their solemn treaties that the world was on the point of giving up in despair.

Epic British Leadership

Thank God, under the epic leadership of Great Britain, the civilized world is gradually rallying to the defence of fair dealing and decency between men and nations. Slowly but surely the democracies, the freedom-loving peoples of the world, have awakened to the tremendous issue at stake—the biggest and most far-reaching for which any war in the history of mankind has been fought; the issue of whether to be forced back unredeemably to barbarism and darkness or regain the foothold and take up once more the forward march of humanity toward a fuller life.

Democracy is not perfect. It has revealed many weaknesses. It has much to learn in order to be as effective in practice as it is sound and eternally true in theory. Only, democracy cannot, and must not, as some maintain, learn from the totalitarians. It is not the effectiveness of the safebreaker that is needed. Not the discipline of the slave quarters or the concentration camps. What democracy needs is the inner, spiritual discipline deriving from high ideals and mutual respect and good will among men.

The wave of the future—is that the totalitarian dictatorship? How could that be? What is the future if it is not spiritual growth, progress, beauty? How can anyone associate the future with a strutting dictator, haranguing the world with cascades of angry, hateful words? Is there anything more totally lacking in spiritual quality and meaning?

Defiantly Profess Faith

The people of Norway refuse to associate the future with totalitarian dictatorships. From their cruel bondage, under the heel of our temporary masters, they defiantly profess their undying faith in the words and the example of the man who said: "God must have loved the common people, he made so many of them." We believe that when the present appalling nightmare of man's inhumanity to man has passed by, the world shall once more revert to the spirit expressed in the beautiful words of the prophet of old: "To do justice, to love mercy, to walk humbly with thy God."

I.L.O. Conference to Be Held in New York

Washington, Aug. 10.

The International Labour Organization, branch of the League of Nations, announced yesterday it will hold a world conference in New York beginning on October 27, resuming the annual event previously interrupted by the war.

Last year's conference scheduled to be held in Geneva was cancelled. This will be the second meeting to be held in the United States. The first was in 1919 when the I.L.O. was established in Washington. The organization includes representatives of Governments, workers and employers.—United Press.

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Last 4 Shows, 2.30, 5, 7, 9.15
75 cts., $1, $1.30 (Reserved)
Tyrone POWER Alice FAYE Al JOLSON
"ROSE OF WASHINGTON SQUARE"
To-morrow Only: Soviet Film
"LUCKY FISH"

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ROXY TEL. 60727
TO-DAY at 2.30, 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.
GREATEST THRILL DRAMA OF ALL TIME!
Three favorite stars in the blazing spectacle of love and laughter, melody and thrills . . . that the world calls the greatest thrill-drama ever made!
CLARK GABLE JEANETTE MacDONALD SPENCER TRACY
SAN FRANCISCO
with JACK HOLT • JESSIE RALPH • TED HEALY
Produced by JOHN EMERSON and BERNARD H. HYMAN
A REISSUE!
A W. S. VAN DYKE Production

NEXT CHANGE!
THEY MARRY IN HASTE ...AND KISS AT LEISURE!
Remember 'The Walls of Jericho' in "It Happened One Night"? Well, they tumble again as Jimmy takes heavenly Hedy on a kissless honeymoon! But Hedy doesn't stay unkissed long!
James STEWART ★ Hedy LAMARR
in Clarence Brown's PRODUCTION OF
'COME LIVE WITH ME'
with IAN HUNTER VERREE TEASDALE DONALD MEEK
A METRO-GOLDWYN MAYER Picture

NANKING—COMING BIG ATTRACTION!
NO-O-O-O!! OF ALL THE QUESTIONS TO ASK A GIRL!
If men would only think up something new to ask...but...
"She knew all the answers ...and most of them were 'NO!'"
SHE KNEW ALL THE ANSWERS
JOAN BENNETT • FRANCHOT TONE
She kept men at their distance ...but not at too great a distance!

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GOLDEN GATE THEATRE
745 AV. FOCH TEL. 74466
3 Shows To-day!
At 2.30, 5.30, 9.15 p.m.
Admission: $1.00, $1.50, $1.80.
"GONE WITH THE WIND"...And Now
Glamorous Vivien Leigh thrills again...in Robert Taylor's arms!
VIVIEN LEIGH ROBERT TAYLOR in "WATERLOO BRIDGE"
with LUCILE WATSON VIRGINIA FIELD MARIA OUSPENSKAYA C. AUBREY SMITH

GRAND—NEXT BIG ATTRACTION!
Their Only Law: "DON'T FALL IN LOVE!"
"THE WAGONS ROLL AT NIGHT"
BOGART SYLVIA SIDNEY EDDIE ALBERT JOAN LESLIE
A WARNER BROS.-First National Picture
WATCH FOR OPENING DATE!

GOLDEN STATE BAKING POWDER
The price is more reasonable than any other brand on the market.
CHOCOLATE LAYER CAKE
Three fluffy layers of egg, milk, and butter enriched cake, held together with tangy raspberry jam, and made with Golden State Baking Power.
Possesses perfect double rising action and full raising strength. It is excellent in its health properties as it contains cream of tartar and no chemicals.
Obtainable at any grocery or department store.
Forrell (Mfg) Co.
P. O. Box 4008

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

New York Stocks

Saturday's Closing Quotations

New York, Aug. 9.

Easier conditions prevailed on Wall Street today, with stock prices mostly closing with losses from fractions to over one point.

German claims of gains on the Russian front, coupled with the uncertainty over the Far Eastern situation and weekend considerations, all combined to have a depressing effect on Wall Street this morning, when cautious operators liquidated and buyers remained on the sidelines.

The volume of business done totalled 320,000 shares.

Dow-Jones Averages

	High	Low	Close	Changes
30 Indust.	127.16	126.30	126.40	—1.08
20 Rails	30.02	29.80	29.85	—0.23
15 Utilit.	18.61	18.52	18.58	—0.07
40 Bonds	——	——	91.13	—0.07

Aug. 8	9		Aug. 8	9
Adams Exp 7¼	7	Int T & T *2½		*2⅜
Alg Lud 21	22½	Johns Man 65½		65
Allis Chal 29	29	Kennecott 37⅞		37⅞
Amer Can 87⅝	86½	Libby O F 28⅝		28⅜
Am Cyan 40½	39	Lockneed 27½		27½
Am For Pr *0¾	0¾	Loew's 33⅜		33
.. $7 pfd 22	21¾	Martin 28		27½
Am Loco 13⅜	13⅜	Mont Ward 33½		33¼
Am Metal 19½	19½	Nat Avian 9½		*9
Am Radtr 6⅝	6½	N C Bank *27½		*27
Am R Mill 15½	15	Nat Dairy 14⅜		14⅜
Am Selt 42½	41½	Nat Dist 22½		*21⅞
Am Sug 20⅝	20	Nat P & L 5⅜		5½
Am T & T 153⅜	153⅜	Nat Sup 6⅜		*6⅜
Am Tob *71½	71½	N Y Cent 13		12⅞
Am Wtwrks 4⅜	4½	Niag Hud 2⅞		2⅞
Anaconda 28½	27⅞	N A Avian 15⅜		14½
Athcison 28⅜	28⅜	N Am Co —		13
Aviation 3⅜	3⅜	N Pacific 7⅜		7½
Bald Loco 15½	15½	Packard 3⅞		3
Balt & O 4⅜	4⅜	Pantepe Oil 4½		4½
Barns Oil 9⅜	9½	Paramount 13⅜		13⅜
Bendix 37½	37½	Penn R R 24⅜		24
Beth Steel 72⅜	71½	Phil Pet 45⅜		45
Bliss 16½	16½	Pullman 28		27⅞
Boeing 17⅞	17⅞	Pure Oil 9½		9⅜
Borg War 19⅜	19½	Radio Corp 4½		4½
Briggs Mfg 19	19	Read Co 17½		16⅞
Budd Mfg 4½	4½	Rem Arms *4½		4½
Can Pac 4⅞	4⅞	Rep Avtn 3⅜		3⅜
Celanese 27⅞	27⅞	Rep Steel 19½		19⅜
C N Bank *30½	*30½	Reynolds 32⅜		32⅜
Ches & O 37⅞	37⅞	Schenley 15⅜		15⅜
Chrysler 57⅞	57	Shell U Oil 15		14½
Col G & E 2⅞	2⅞	Soc Vac 9⅜		9⅜
Col Credit 24⅜	24½	Sthrn Pac 13½		13½
Com & Sth 0⅜	0⅜	Sthrn Rly 28⅜		28⅜
Con Edis 18	18	Spicer Mfg. 37		37
Cons Oil 6	5⅞	Std Brands 5⅞		5⅞
Cop Steel 16½	16	Et & E 17⅞		18
Curtise Wr 8⅞	8⅞	Std Oil 41½		41⅞
Dist Cpn 16⅜	16⅜	Studebaker 6		5⅞
Douglas 70	68⅞	Swift Int 22½		22⅜
Du Pont 160½	159½	Technicor 9½		*9½
E P Lead 9½	9½	Texas 42½		41½
Elec A Lite 29	28½	Transamer 4⅜		4½
Elec B & S 2½	2½	Tw Cent 7½		7⅜
.. $5 pfd 52	53	Un B & P 11½		11½
.. $6 pfd 57	56	Un Pac 82		81½
Elec P &L 34	33½	Un Air 38⅜		38½
Flintkote *14⅜	14⅜	Un A Lines 11		10⅞
Gen Elec 31½	31½	Un Corp 0⅜		0⅞
Gen Motors 39½	39½	..$3 pfd 23½		23⅜
Gen Rly *14½	14½	Un G Imp 7½		7⅜
Gen T & R 13	12½	U S Rub 23⅞		23
Goodrich 18⅞	18½	U S Steel 58½		57
Goodyear 19½	19½	Vanadium 25⅜		24⅞
Gt N I Ore 17½	17⅜	Vultee 7⅜		*7
Gt N Rly 26½	26½	Walworth 5⅜		5½
Gt W Sug 27⅞	27⅜	War Bros 4⅜		4⅞
Int Nickel 26⅜	26½	West Elec 93⅜		93½
Int Paper 17½	16⅞	Wood Iron *27		27

BONDS

Am For Pr 63½	62½	Erie 30⅜	30
Aust Com 72	*71	Int T & T 44½	44
Brazil 20½	20½	New Eng 61⅜	61
.. 6½% *17½	*17½	Sthrn Pac 51½	51⅜
C S P & L 98½	98½	St G & E 88½	89½

*—Bid. †—Ex Div.

Dow-Jones Summary

By courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

Stock prices showed declines from fractions to more than one point today, with the main list registering the lowest levels since mid-July and the eleventh successive downward adjustment. Today's dip was the sharpest witnessed, and largely reflected uneasiness over the trend of War news and the Treasury's tax suggestions and warnings that production in many lines would be retarded soon, due to the shortages of supplies.

Foreign Money Rates

London: Aug. 9.

Fine Bank Bills,	3 months	1 1/16%
Bank Bills,	6 months	1 3/16%
Fine Trade Bills,	3 months	2¾%
Fine Trade Bills,	6 months	3¼%
Call money		⅞%

New York: closed.—Reuter.

U.S. Commodities

Saturday's Closing Quotations

New York, Aug. 9.

The cotton market opened barely steady, with quotations ruling from 3 to 9 points down. Later, the market turned easier as buying interest was absent, coupled with liquidation, foreign selling and Southern hedging. At the close, quotations ranged from 23 to 27 points down from the previous final levels.

The Chicago Wheat Pit kept pace with the other markets, with an easier tone prevailing during the course of the morning, as continued heavy receipts at termini induced hedge-selling and liquidation. At the final bell, losses from ¼ to ⅜ cent were recorded.

New York Cotton

Oct.	16.32-32	—24
Dec.	16.50-51	—23
Jan.	16.51 N.	—24
Mar.	16.62-63	—25
May	16.62-63	—27
July	16.57 N.	—26

Chicago Wheat

Sept.	111⅝-111¾	—⅜
Dec.	115⅛-115¼	—¼

Chicago Corn

Sept.	79 A	+⅜
Dec.	82⅜-82¼	+⅞

N—Nom.—Reuter.

London Stocks

	Aug. 7	8
U.K. LOANS		
3½% War Loan (Red.)	£105⅛	105⅞
3% Defence Loan	101	101
CHINESE LOANS		
4½% Gold Loan, 1898	47	47
4½% Anglo-French Loan	45	45
5% Crisp Loan, 1912	30	30
5% Reorg. Loan, 1913	38	38
8% Stg. Notes, 1925	9	9
5% Honan Rly., 1905	13	13
5% Hukuang Rly., 1911	15	15
5% .. .. (Ger. Is.)	13	13
5% Lung Tsing U. H Rly.	13	13
5% S'hai-Nanking Rly.	15	15
5% T'tsin-Pukow Rly. B.	12	12
5% .. .. G.	12	12
5% .. .. (Supl. Loan) B.	12	12
5% .. .. (Supl Loan) G.	12	12
5% Canton-Kowloon Rly.	11	11
5% Chinese Imp. Rly.	55	55
JAPANESE BONDS		
5% Sterling Loan, 1907	18½	19½
6% Sterling Loan, 1924	21½	20½
BANKS AND INSURANCE		
Chartd. Bank of I. A. & C.	8¾	8¾
H. & S. Bank (Ldn. Reg.)	72½	73
.. .. .. (Col. Reg.)	76 N	76 N
Mercantile Bank of India	11⅛	11⅛
National Bank of India	31¾	31¾
Un. Ins. Soc. of Canton	22	22
COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIALS		
Bristol Aeroplane	11/3	10/10½
B'tish American Tobocco	86/3	84/4½
Dunlop Rubber	35/9	35/9
Imp. Chem. Industries	32/4½	32/6
United Steel	23/10½	24/-
Woolworths	56/3	56/9
MINES		
Chinese Eng. & Min.	13/6	13/6
Chosen Corp.	4/-	4/-
Marsman Investments	5/7½	5/7½
Pekin-Syndicate	1/-	1/-
Sub-Nigel	141/10½	141/10½
Western Holdings	17/-	16/9
MISCELLANEOUS		
Great Western Rly.	37½	37¼
Gula Kalumpong Rubber	15/-	15/-
London, Midland & Scot.	15	14½
S'hai Elec. Construction	13/6	13/6
S'hai Waterworks "A"	15	15
Shell Transport & Trad.	49/4½	49/4½

N.Y. Stock Market

New York, Aug. 9.

Prices on the New York Stock Exchange declined from fractions to more than one point today with the main list reaching the lowest levels since mid-July.

Today's dip was the sharpest to date. Steels were among the leaders suffering from the set-back.

Aircrafts were off while rails and motors showed fractional losses. Rubbers and farm equipments were lower, chemicals were soft while utilities met moderate support.—United Press.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Statistical Data Concerning Leading Stocks

By courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

Name of Stock (No par value except where indicated)	Dividends: Annual rate $	Dividends: Date of 1st quarterly payment	Book value	Earnings or Deficits: 5 yr Average 1936-40	1938	1939	1940	Yield on basis of price in %
Adams Express	0.40†	Irregular	11	0.40	0.16	0.29	0.46	5
Alleghany Ludlum Steel	1.75†	Apr. 1	19	1.49	D 1.04	1.49	2.78	7
Allis Chalmers	1.50†	Mar. 30	35	2.61	1.44	2.09	2.84	5
American can	4	Feb. 15	50	5.66	4.35	6.22	5.88	4
Am. Cyanamid "B"	2.10	Apr. 1	18	1.65	0.91	2.04	2.44	5
Am. and Foreign Power	—	—	—	1.43	D 8.66	D 8.88	—	nil
Am. and For.P. $7 cum.Pref.	1.40	Mar. 15	110	23.49	6.83	6.21	6.59	6
Am. Locomotive	—	—	nil	D4.17	D 4.90	D 4.45	0.50	nil
Am. Radiator	0.70†	Irregular	9	0.47	D 0.08	0.34	0.70	10
Am. Rolling Mill	0.95†	Irregular	29	1.26	D 1.16	0.69	1.96	6
American Smelting	2.75†	Feb. 28	38	4.94	3.24	4.36	4.21	6
Am. Sugar Refining	0.50	Irregular	137	0.12	D 6.10	D 0.84	2.65	3
Am. Tel. and Tel. 100	9	Jan. 15	127	9.29	8.16	9.24	10.08	6
Am. Tob. "B" 35	5	Mar. 1	24	4.37	4.89	5.42	5.59	7
Am. Waterworks	—	—	12	1.04	0.38	0.95	1.21	nil
Anaconda Copper 50	2.25†	Mar. 25	61	2.58	1.10	2.32	4.04	7
Atch. Top. & S. Fe 100	1	Irregular	—	1.32	0.83	0.94	2.69	3
Baldwin Locomotive 13	—	—	39	D0.05	D 1.09	0.41	1.75	nil
Baltimore and Ohio 100	—	—	—	D1.34	D 6.04	D 1.55	1.25	nil
Barnsdall Oil 5	0.60	Feb. 1	6	0.97	1.26	0.76	0.97	6
Bendix Aviation	3.50†	Mar. 1	15	1.56	0.07	2.14	3.09	8
Bethlehem Steel	5.75†	Irregular	129	5.76	D 0.70	5.75	14.04	7
Bliss (E. W.)	—	—	18	1.16	0.01	D 0.99	3.88	—
Boeing Airplane 5	—	—	5	D0.84	D 0.77	D 4.55	0.34	nil
Borg-Warner 5	1.65†	Apr. 1	18	2.50	D 0.01	2.43	2.88	8
Briggs Manufacturing	2.25	Mar. 30	16	2.92	0.42	109	3.09	11
Canadian Pacific Rly. 25	—	—	—	0.29	D 0.32	0.32	1.13	nil
Chase Nat. Bank 13.55	1.40	F.A. 1	32	3.30	1.96	1.80	1.83	4
Chesapeake & Ohio 25	3.62½	Jan. 1	—	4.11	2.62	3.49	4.31	9
Chrysler 5	6†	Mar. 13	39	9.48	4.32	8.47	8.69	10
Columbia Gas and Electric.	0.20†	Irregular	12	0.47	0.31	0.46	0.52	6
Commercial Credit 10	3	Mar. 31	29	5.20	4.00	4.01	4.23	12
Commonwealth & Southern	—	—	4	0.12	0.08	0.13	0.12	nil
Consolidated Edison	2	Mar. 15	45	2.21	2.09	2.22	2.23	11
Consolidated Oil	0.57½	Feb. 15	18	0.81	0.55	0.55	0.28	9
Douglas Aircraft	5	Irregular	23	6.05	3.76	4.81	18.05	7
Dupont de Nemours 10	7.00†	Mar. 15	42	6.67	3.75	7.66	7.17	4
Eagle Picher Lead 10	0.50†	Irregular	15	0.65	—	1.29	1.42	5
Elec. Auto Lite	3	Apr. 1	19	3.64	1.53	4.72	5.01	10
Electric Bond & Share 5	—	—	13	0.26	0.18	0.24	0.29	nil
Elec. Bond & Share $6 Pref.	6	Feb. 1	—	6.74	—	—	6.86	10
Flintkote	1.50†	Irregular	16	1.73	1.21	2.11	2.10	10
General Electric	1.85†	Jan. 25	11	1.61	0.90	1.43	1.95	6
General Motors 10	3.75†	Mar. 12	19	4.05	2.17	4.06	4.32	9
General Railway Signal	0.75	Irregular	17	0.49	D 0.85	0.34	1.21	5
Goodrich Rubber	0.75†	Irregular	29	1.73	0.14	3.51	3.18	4
Goodyear Tire and Rubber	1.25	Mar. 15	28	2.76	1.34	3.20	3.44	6
Great Northern Ry. Pfd	1.50†	—	—	3.33	1.09	3.47	4.08	5
Great Western Sugar	2	Jan. 2	14	2.45	3.08	1.47	1.67	7
Int. Nickel	2	Mar. 30	14	2.50	2.09	2.39	2.30	7
Int. Paper & Power	—	—	27	1.29	D 2.07	0.14	6.07	—
Int. Tel. and Tel.	—	—	30	0.90	1.10	0.76	D 0.03	nil
Kennecott	3†	Mar. 30	33	3.25	2.10	3.14	4.05	8
Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass.	3.50	Mar. 15	17	3.42	1.57	3.21	3.97	12
Lockheed Aircraft	1.50	Irregular	14	1.65	0.60	4.04	3.17	6
Loew's Inc.	3	Mar. 30	60	6.21	5.65	5.37	4.82	9
Montgomery Ward	2	Jan. 15	38	3.92	3.50	4.91	4.14	6
Nat. City Bank N.Y. 12½	1	F.A. 1	29	2.35	1.29	2.25	3.12	4
Nat. Dairy Products	0.80	Jan. 2	13	1.76	1.69	1.89	1.66	6
National Distillers	2	Feb. 1	23	3.65	3.85	3.43	3.28	9
Nat. Power and Light	0.60	Mar. 1	17	—	1.28	1.12	—	8
New York Central 1	—	—	—	0.42	D 3.13	0.70	1.75	nil
North Am. Aviation 10	1.25	Irregular	3	—	0.55	2.06	2.06	8
North American Co. 25	0.60†	Jan. 2	16	1.83	1.55	1.99	1.92	5
Pacific Gas and Electric	2	Jan. 16	31	2.64	2.42	2.84	2.65	7
Packard Motors	—	—	3	0.13	D 0.17	0.04	0.05	nil
Paramount Pictures 1	0.70†	Irregular	16	1.66	0.55	1.08	2.63	5
Pennsylvania Railroad 50	2	Irregular	—	2.36	0.84	2.43	3.51	8
Phillips Petroleum	2	Mar. 1	39	3.26	2.03	2.21	2.61	4
Public service of N. J.	2.30†	Mar. 30	24	2.60	2.34	2.88	2.43	9
Pure Oil	0.25	Irregular	15	1.30	0.38	1.11	1.21	3
Radio Corp.	0.20	Irregular	nil	0.34	0.30	0.35	0.42	5
Reynold Tobacco "B"	2.25	Jan. 1	15	2.64	2.37	2.56	2.55	7
Schenley 5	—	—	34	3.96	2.46	2.52	2.74	nil
Sears Roebuck	4.25	Mar. 16	48	5.65	4.18	6.60	6.32	6
Socony Vacuum Corp. 15	0.50†	M.S. 15	21	—	1.29	1.09	1.17	5
Southern Pacific 100	—	—	123	1.26	D 1.81	1.63	2.43	nil
Standard Brands	0.50	Jan. 2	4	*0.74	0.62	0.51	0.71	8
Standard Gas & Electric	—	—	—	D1.38	D 2.49	D 1.34	D 0.75	nil
Standard Oil of N.J. 25	1.75*	J.D. 15	49	—	2.86	3.27	4.54	4
Union Carbide & Carbon	2.85†	Jan. 2	31	4.03	2.77	3.86	4.55	4
Union Pacific Railway 100	6	Jan. 2	—	6.93	6.62	6.74	6.96	7
United Aircraft 5	4	Irregular	14	2.56	2.05	3.53	4.94	9
United Airlines 5	—	—	9	D0.04	D 0.66	0.21	0.52	nil
United Corp.	—	—	—	0.14	0.07	0.07	0.14	nil
United Gas Improvement	0.80	Mar. 23	11	1.05	0.99	1.07	1.04	11
U.S. Rubber 10	—	—	27	2.52	0.43	2.91	3.58	nil
U.S. Steel	4†	Irregular	119	3.56	D 3.79	1.83	6.84	7
Vanadium	1.75†	Irregular	31	1.86	0.61	3.25	2.84	7
Warner Bros. Pictures	—	—	19	0.92	0.41	0.36	0.63	nil
Westinghouse Elec. 50	5	Feb. 28	73	5.77	3.38	5.18	7.10	5

*Plus extras D Deficit E Est †Dividends are for the latest four quarters

Australian Food For Britain

Speaking in the Australian Parliament recently, the Minister for Commerce, Sir Earle Page stated that the most serious war problem confronting the Empire is the shipping position. Losses have been heavy. There is a serious dearth of refrigerated space. The food requirements of Great Britain must take precedence over all other considerations. There must be substantial diversion of shipping from longer to shorter hauls, and, therefore, Australia has no alternative but to expect a reduced allocation of tonnage to lift its exports.

Australia must face the facts—adjust its exports on a reduced quantitive basis. Means must be devised to lift the export surplus without calling on refrigerated space.

Shortage of Shipping

The shortage of shipping has made imperative a plan which will enable Australia to handle its problems of production and to work out details which will operate in an ordered fashion even if it is completely cut off from the rest of the Empire. This plan must give a measure of security to the producers and must maintain their productive capacity during the war. The plan of organization must bring under control stocks of foodstuffs ready for shipment should additional shipping become available.

His Majesty's Government in Great Britain fully recognize the grave difficulty created for Australian industries by the shortage of shipping.

They are anxious to continue taking all Australian produce that can be shipped.

Effect on Australia

They also appreciate the serious effect upon the Australian economic and financial structure which these difficulties are causing. With a view to minimizing these effects and preventing the impairment of the Australian war effort, the United Kingdom Government are prepared to join with the Commonwealth Government in arrangements to ease the burden falling on Australia during the war, framed on lines that will not prejudice the post war position.

The two Governments have agreed that the following principles should be applied as a basis for such co-operation:—

(1) The United Kingdom Government to purchase Australian produce that can be shipped and to pay for such produce at prices and upon such terms and conditions as are from time to time agreed with the Ministry of Food.

(2) The Australian industries to make every effort to adapt their production to shipping possibilities, e.g., by de-boning, canning or pressing meat.

(3) Alternative markets to be developed wherever possible.

(4) Reserve stocks of storable foodstuffs to be created up to certain quantities to be agreed.

(5) The quantities to be stored to be determined in relation—

(a) to probable demands during or after the war;

(b) to the importance of the industries to Australia.

(6) The financial burden of acquiring and holding these reserve stocks pending their disposal to be shared equally between the two Governments.

(7) The payment to be made for produce acquired for reserve stocks to be agreed between the two Governments.

While it will be necessary to take due account of such matters as costs of storage, depreciation, etc. it is intended that payment shall be fixed on such a basis as will, as far as practicable, achieve the object of keeping industry operating efficiently while avoiding the creation of unmanageable surpluses.

(8) The detailed application of the above principle to be referred to competent representatives from the two countries.

The Australian Government will be ready to collaborate in any discussions which may be convened within the British Commonwealth or internationally to consider the marketing and related problems.

The British Government is making a similar agreement with the New Zealand Government.

Shipping Space Available

Sir Earle Page said he could not give precise figures but the total shipping space for Australian foodstuffs in the third year of war will be approximately one-fifth of what it was in the first year of war; that the refrigerated tonnage available for the carriage of eggs, which was about 12,000 tons last season, is practically eliminated from now on; that the refrigerated space available for dairy produce is less than one-half of that available in the first year of the war; and that the refrigerated tonnage available for meat is approximately one-third of that provided in the first year of the war. These figures give an idea of the magnitude of the task in re-organizing Australia's food producing industries.

Main Object

Sir Earle Page concluded by saying that a main object of the joint plan is to secure as much stability for the primary industries as the circumstances will permit. Certainly the stability will in most cases be at a lower level of prices, and it may also be at a lower volume of production. The Government will, in all circumstances, exert every effort to preserve the basic structure of the industries. The steps taken in organization will enhance the capacity of each industry to withstand the storm, to face any temporary contraction which circumstances enforce, and to be ready to play its part in the post-war task of feeding a hungry world. Any immediate disabilities or sacrifices are a real contribution by the producers to both the Australian and Empire war effort.

Metal Reserves Co. Buys Dutch Tin

Washington, Aug. 10.

The Metals Reserve Company—a subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation announced yesterday it had arranged to obtain tin concentrates containing 20,000 tons of fine tin from the Banka and Billiton tin interests of the Duch East Indies.

The announcement said the concentrates will be shipped from the Netherlands East Indies to the smelter now under construction at Texas City, Texas for conversion into fine tin.—United Press.

Foreign Exchanges

Closing, Aug. 9.

London £ sterling T. T. on:

New York	402.50	Shanghai	3 3/16d.
Madrid	40.00	Bombay	1/6
Berne	17.30	Hongkong	1/3 1/32
Bel. Congo	176½	Singapore	2/4 1/16

New York U.S.$ T. T. on:

Spain	9.25 N.	Brazil	5.05
Paris	2.33	Shanghai	5.11
S'zerland	23.40	Hongkong	25.37
Sweden	23.85	Hungary	19.85
Montreal	89.060	Manila	49.75 A

London	4.03½
Buenos Aires, Paper	29.78
.. .. .. market rate	23.87
Montreal on London	4.53

A—Asked N—Nominal *—Offered—Reuter.

How U.S. Economists Would Avoid Post-Armament Slump

New York, June 23.

A LARGE cross-section of the nation's economists believes that a "post-armament depression" can be avoided, or at least lessened, by proper planning now by the Government, with the collaboration of industry and labour, states the "Christian Science Monitor."

This suggestion is an outstanding answer to a survey of economic opinion sponsored by the National Association of Manufacturers which asked hundreds of members of the American Economic Association.

Will there be a post-armament depression in the United States?

Some See Permanent Crisis

Replies were received from 480 of the experts. They cover a wide range of beliefs.

It should be clear, pointed out an official of the manufacturers' body that the N. A. M. accepts no responsibility for the views expressed by any of the participants in this survey.

The replies submitted represent all shades of economic thought and represent, we believe, a fair cross-section of the opinions of economists on many of the problems growing out of the defence programme.

Some of the experts declined to give categoric opinions concerning the likelihood of a depression.

R. S. Hamilton of Northwestern University said: Since I am convinced that the armament programme is likely to be a factor in the general economic picture for fifteen to 30 years and since so many other factors will enter, I do not accept the implications of a 'yes' or 'no' answer."

G. H. Hildebrand, Jr., of Wellesley College: I expect a permament crisis with continued high rates of armament expenditure and probably war. Post-crisis depression is not likely in the immediate future. I do not believe a post-armament period is in the cards—this is a return to normal mentality.

As for methods of combatting another depression, some of the hundreds of suggestions included:

Urges Socialistic Measures

R. C. Turner of Wayne University: There will be powerful forces which will tend to drive us into a depression worse than the one from which we have recently emerged. I am equally convinced, however, that our economic system cannot stand another depression as bad as the last. It will collapse first and some sort of dictatorial socialism will follow it. If the Government, by vigorous and aggressive actions—which in themselves are socialistic—can prevent or mitigate this depression, we can weather the storm without economic collapse. In other words, we can escape dictatorial socialism and economic collapse and revolution only by the early application of remedial actions which are in themselves socialistic, especially income and inheritance taxation. Government regulation of prices and Government influence on savings and spending patterns of individuals.

V. P. Norris of the University of Oregon: There will not necessarily be a depression. It is not inevitable if the right moves are made.....If we have intelligence enough and good will enough to organize a peaceful world, economic life may move ahead without the horrors of years of depression.

A. T. Lauterbach of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton suggested: (1) Survey and elaborate plans for immediate work on public large-scale, useful postwar projects to be started at the moment of armistice; (2) Encouragement for postwar adjustment of private production. Systematic public works largely based on loans, especially rehousing. Sensible combination of private initiative, if and when leading to re-employment, with Government control wherever private initiative appears to be insufficient. Credit machinery for large-scale export, especially of foodstuffs."

How Pay for Defence

Comments concerning the paving for defence and the prevention of inflation included:

J. I. Falconer of Ohio State University. Stop further PWA projects and the like until after the termination of the defence programme."

O. M. W. Sprague of Harvard University: The only means that I know of to escape a depression is a policy on the part of industry, after defence, directed toward producing more goods at lower costs and lower prices.

As for future industrial policies, suggestions included these:

H. H. Bakken of the University of Wisconsin: Adoption of the co-operative technique in business because it changes emphasis from the profit-seeking motive to offering services at cost in direct proportion in the contribution made by each individual.

S. Bell of Brookings Institution: The background of possible new industries should be considered. Likewise the background for foreign trade expansion should be considered.

M. C. Fischer of the University of Illinois: Depressions and booms are 'acts of God' and there is little possibility of their control. To a certain extent they are healthful. Build up the South American nations. That is, contract highways and industries in South America. Our European market will be curtailed but perhaps we can do something in South America.

After-War Proposals

Concerning what must be done when peace returns, proposals were:

K. D. Hutchinson of Pennsylvania State College: Development of national and international planning as soon as feasible; if industrialists are unwilling to make sacrifices in this, it will probably be done by less competent hands.

William W. Cumberland of New York: Re-establish a respectable monetary system; balance the budget; get government out of business; see to it that relief is not profitable nor pleasant.

M. O. Ross of Butler University: Revise tax structure; governmental aid to private industry in financing; shift back to peacetime operation and modernization of plant and equipment.

Preventing Depression

Suggestions for preventing a depression included.

E. L. Cady of Kansas City: The collapse can be prevented if the manufacturers will prepare a plan of action; get the anti-trust division of the Department of Justice to approve it; sell it to Congress; and then go ahead and fill armament orders. Then store the raw materials not needed in a warehouse plant and let the Treasury issue commodity certificates' as money.

J. P. Troxell of Dartmouth College: If taxes are kept fairly high, and prices are not left to run away in all directions during the war, we may find that the bases for real recovery are in existence when it's over: idle capital, idle labour, tremendous human needs, and a willingness to work together. Somewhat reduced taxes at that time, with a lightening of the controls that will be inevitable until then, may furnish the necessary spark.

U.S. Argentine Near Trade Treaty

Washington, Aug. 10.

Negotiations between the United States and Argentina for a reciprocal trade treaty were reported proceeding smoothly yesterday with the Department of State in close touch with every development. Special care was being taken to cover every point because of the following considerations:

1. The convention was expected to have considerable importance since it would be the first commercial agreement between the two countries since the 1855 Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation;

2. Any reductions in wines, vermouth, etc., would be applicable to Chile and other producers under the most favoured nation policy;

3. Questions of imports of meat, wool and flax seed affected important western interests which are strongly represented in Congress by men who are ready to agitate in the event any increase in quotas is considered excessive;

4. The Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, is particularly anxious to avert any situation such as resulted in the 1939-40 negotiations which were wrecked over questions of quotas and foreign exchange limitations;

5. An Argentine-American agreement would be a powerful weapon in the hemispheric defence programme.—United Press.

U.S. Priority Control For Steel

Washington, Aug. 10.

The Office of Production Management yesterday placed steel in all forms under full government priority control.

Mr. M. Stettinius, the Defence Priorities Director, issued a control order relating to alloy steel, owing to the "growing shortage of certain types of steel products." The order is designed to place all defence needs for iron and steel products before civilian requirements. It stipulates that defence orders must be accepted by steel companies, with certain exceptions, even if acceptance means deferment of non-defence orders already on the company's books.

Preference extends to contracts for Britain or any other country securing materialy under the Lease-Lend Act, as well as the United States' Army and Navy.

Beginning on September 1, orders for steel must be accompanied by a special form showing the purposes for which the material is to be used.—Reuter.

Progress Made in Korea, Manchoukuo Industries

Moji, Aug. 10.

Returning yesterday from a month's trip throughout Korea and Manchoukuo, Professor Chosaburo Matsuda of the Engineering Department of the Kyoto Imperial University, declared that great progrees has been seen in various activities to develop natural resources.

In an interview he said that the Suiho power plant being constructed in north Heian province in Korea "is certainly the largest scale engineering undertaking in Korea and Manchoukuo."

He asserted that the Suiho power plant ranks first in Japan in high voltage, and tops any power plant in the worls in respect to the capacity of the transformers.

Describing construction activities in North China, Professor Matsuda said that power development on the Yellow River "is worthy of particular notice" as it aimed at the development of electric generation, irrigation, and river transportation.

He said it called for the construction of three gigantic dams to regulate the flow of the river.—Domei.

Steel Placed on Priorities List

Washington, Aug. 10.

The Office of Production Management yesterday issued an order placing defence demands for steel in all its forms "uncompromisingly ahead of non-defence needs."

Mr. Edward R. Stettinus, Priorities Director of the O.P.M., placed steel under full rationing control effective September 1 and declared that orders or contracts for Army, Navy, other defence and Government agencies, Great Britain or "any other Lend-and-Lease country" will be given priority in steel supplies.—United Press.

Corporative System In France

London, Aug. 10.

A Government spokesman told newsmen yesterday that a corporative system will be introduced into France, says a Vichy dispatch quoted by the German official wireless. Relations of employers' associations and trade unions will be under Government supervision.

The French corporative system will be similar to the Portuguese and Italian systems of professional and work organizations in many respects.—Reuter.

Canadian Silk Stocks Frozen

Ottawa, Aug. 10.

The Munitions Ministry has announced the "freezing" of all stocks of raw silk in Canada not immediately required for war purposes.

The order, which became effective last night, covers all silk, whether "in Canada, outside,

U.S. to Simplify Tax Returns

Washinkgton, Aug. 10.

The United States Treasury appeared with a plan yesterday designed to soothe citizens while taking tax dollars from their pockets.

Mr. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, told the Senate Finance Committee of a simple chart whereby persons earning US$3,000 or less a year could in a glance know how much they had to pay.

Mr. Morgenthau complained that a person now might be filled with patriotic enthusiasm when starting to write up his tax return, but said by the time he finished "his cheerfulness may well have collapsed under the strain," imposed by present complicated systems.

Charts in Post Offices

The Treasury's plan included a chart showing taxes computed at the rates in the House-approved defence tax bill but with the lowered exemptions recommended by President Roosevelt. This would be hung in all post offices.

The chart would make the tax liability equal for incomes falling within range of US$25. For example, persons with incomes of US$751 to US$775 with other deductable expenditures would make the same returns in computing taxes. A single man with an income of US$1,800 would look at the chart and find his tax was US$94. He would enter this tax on the return mail form and keep smiling.—Mr. Morgenthau hopes.—United Press.

Last Four Shows of Moonlight Follies

Granted a continuance of good weather the remaining four performances of XCDN. "Moonlight Follies" will take place this week commencing on Wednesday, August 13, which will be British night.

Russian Night will be on Tuesday, August 14, then Norwegian Night on Friday, August 15, and the final performance, Greek Night, on Saturday, August 16, when the lucky number programme prizes will be drawn.

Ralph Lynn is planning some new numbers for Russian Night and the two final nights in addition to the Full Follies programme. One of the big success has been Jimmie Ladd's imitations of Carmen Miranda and this number is loudly encored nightly as is also that of the masked singer who still remains a mystery to all.

By general request and with the approval of the various allied communities expressed through the Allied Federation the proceeds of the performance on Russian Night will be donated to Russian war relief funds. This performance is an extra one additional to the ten performances originally scheduled in aid of British war funds.

Booking is open at Moutries or tickets may be purchased at the entrance to Hayim's Garden, 402 Avenue Haig from 9 p.m. onwards.

Soviet Scientists to Observe Eclipse

Moscow, Aug. 10.

Despite the war, official announcements revealed yesterday that preparations were afoot to despatch Moscow's six leading astronomers headed by Professor A. A. Mikhailov to study the solar eclipse at Alma Ata on September 21. Leningrad sent a similar expedition a few days ago.

The Academy of Sciences has constructed special instruments which have been installed already at Alma Ata, among which is one designed to aid in verification of the Einstein theory.

The eclipse will last 122 seconds.—United Press.

Italian Concern About Future Reported

Lisbon, Aug. 10.

The Italians are nervous about the future. This nervousness, according to travellers recently in Italy, is expressed in lack of confidence about the value of money which has led to wholesale buying of land, houses, furniture and other tangible property.

Lack of materials is being severely felt, with the result that work on the cruiser Venezia has been virtually abandoned and little construction is proceeding on other warships or merchantmen. Nervousness has taken the place of being thoroughly tired of the whole idea of war, according to these reports.—Reuter.

Tanker Fire Holds Up Cargo Vessels

Detroit, Aug. 10.

Flames from the burning tanker Transiter tied up 15 boats carrying defence materials up the Rouge River yesterday.

The explosion aboard the tanker destroyed 750,000 gallons of high test gasoline and resulted in two members of the crew being reported missing. The tanker, en route from Montreal, exploded in the river on Friday. Canadian Mounted Police, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Army and city police were investigating the explosion for possible sabotage.—United Press.

Mr. Cordell Hull Silent On Evacuation Plans

Washington, Aug. 10.

Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, declared yesterday it was too early to say anything definite concerning the question of obtaining shipping facilities to repatriate United States citizens in Japan who desire to return to the United States.

Mr. Hull said that his conference with Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, Japanese Ambassador, on Friday was for discussion of minor points in the shipping situation.—United Press.

Menzies Cancels Australian Tour

Melbourne, Aug. 10.

Mr. R. G. Menzies, the Prime Minister, has cancelled the remainder of his Australian tour, and is returning to Melbourne tonight because of the growing tension in the Pacific.

There will be a special meeting of the Cabinet tomorrow.—Reuter.

Keel to Be Laid for New U.S. Cruiser

San Francisco, Aug. 10.

The keel for another fighting ship, the $25,000,000 cruiser "Reno" will be laid at the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Plant here on Tuesday.—Reuter.

Captured Nazi Tank is Trophy of War

The undamaged Nazi tank shown in the above British official photo becomes a British war trophy after its capture. Three British soldiers are shown inspecting the machine whose guns hold the focus of attention.

Japan to Break "Encirclement" Declares Foreign Minister

Rome, Aug. 10.

ADMIRAL Teijiro Toyoda, Japanese Foreign Minister, told the Tokyo correspondent of Stefani, official Italian news agency, in an exclusive interview yesterday that Japan and the Axis at present are closely collaborating in Europe and Asia for the purpose of breaking what Admiral Toyoda termed the encirclement policy of other nations against Japan.

Claiming that Japan's southward policy is peaceful and not directed against other nations, Admiral Toyoda told Stefani, however, that Japan will not be indifferent to events occurring within its sphere of interest.

"The three Tripartite Powers are at present doing their utmost to establish the new order of Asia and Europe on the basis of the predominant position of these countries in their respective spheres," the Japanese Foreign Minister declared.

Hostilities Connected

"The present hostilities in Europe, Africa and Asia are connected since their development has been largely influenced by those countries which oppose the activity of our three nations aimed at establishing international relations on a just and equal basis.

"In reacting to such obstructionist manœuvres, Japan, Germany and Italy are acting in complete harmony despite the fact their actions are limited to their respective zones for geographical reasons.

"Even as far as East Asia is concerned the three countries are collaborating closely as in the past. No encirclement policy either in theory or in practice can dissuade Japan from following its course. Japan can not remain indifferent to developments in the encirclement front which threaten its own safety and that of East Asia," Admiral Toyoda added.

Russian Attitude Watched

"Even if an accord should be concluded between Great Britain and the United States, and Soviet Russia, what really would interest Japan, is the attitude of the Soviets since Russia is one of the contracting parties to the Russo-Nippon neutrality pact.

"Naturally, Japan will not be indifferent to any political and military developments occurring in its vicinity, and in the meantime, considers the situation with grave preoccupation.

"I want to repeat that the so-called policy southwards is strictly peaceful in character and is only aimed to promote reciprocal relations between Japan and the regions of the South Seas," the Foreign Minister concluded in the interview.—United Press.

'Encirclement' Cry By Japan Shown Up As False

Sydney, Aug. 10.

Indications that Japan is contemplating a further forward move soon means a continuance of the state of tension, said Sir Frederick Stewart, Minister for External Affairs.

By using the cry of encirclement, Japan had sought to justify taking over bases in Indo-China, and she was adopting the same pretext to cover plans she undoubtedly had for extension of her influence in Thailand.

She must know that the only encirclement she had to fear was that of the combination of countries feeling themselves threatened by Japanese aggression. The responsibility for raising such a combination was Japan's alone.

She knew by the warnings of Mr. Eden and Mr. Cordell Hull that any move into Thailand, threatening Burma, Malaya and the East Indies, would necessarily be regarded as grave and a direct menace to British and American interests, entailing serious consequences.

It lay entirely within Japan's power to avert such consequences, Sir Frederick concluded.—Reuter.

Emergency Meeting Today

Adelaide, Aug. 10.

Mr. Robert G. Menzies, Prime Minister, yesterday requested the Federal Cabinet to stand by for an emergency meeting on Monday. The request was interpreted as an indication the Government considers the situation in the Pacific to be deteriorating.—United Press.

Austrian Defence Prepared

Sydney, Aug. 10.

The Minister of External Affairs, Sir Frederick Stewart, stated yesterday that although he did not wish to say anything regarding the Pacific that might be constructed in the slightest degree as provocative, "I would be equally recreant were I to fail to make clear that Australia, while a peaceful nation desiring to live in harmony and peace particularly with near neighbours, will not shirk to defend itself. We are ready and able to defend Australia in alliance with others who have no time for aggressors."—Reuter.

Invasion of Europe by Air Already Begun

Transvaal, Aug. 10.

General Jan Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, in a speech here yesterday said that he was not sure an invasion of Europe by land forces would be necessary.

An invasion—by air—had already begun, in his opinion. This would continue on an increasing scale until the air forces of the Commonwealth and the Allies gave Germany—"this modern incubus"—a knockout blow. This might obviate the necessity of a land invasion.

Air superiority, he said, was the decisive factor in this war.

Expressing confidence that Britain would win, he foreshadowed that South Africa will help and play a great part in the final victory.—Reuter.

Hongkong Not Banning Japanese Shipping

Hongkong, Aug. 10.

Although Japanese assets have been frozen, the Hongkong Government was not prohibiting Japanese shipping from touching at the Colony, Mr. N. L. Smith, Colonial Secretary, declared in an interview on Friday.

He asserted the shipping policies of the Hongkong Government were similar to those of the United States, adding that no official enunciation regarding this point was deemed necessary by the authorities here.—Domei.

Britons to Remain in Finland Temporarily

Helsinki, Aug. 10.

Well informed quarters said yesterday that members of the British Legation will remain in Helsinki until England accepts the proposed or alternative agreement for exchange of diplomats between the two countries, on which negotiations are still proceeding.

Reliable quarters said the British had been offered safe conduct across Germany, occupied France and Spain to Portugal, but that they were insisting on taking the shorter route via Sweden.

In addition to nearly 100 legation officials, there are at present 250 British nationals in Finland of which 100 plan to remain in Finland regardless of developments because they are financially independent in Finland, but are not able to take more than 100 Finnish marks from the country.

The United States legation is providing a few destitute British nationals with a monthly allowance of 1,750 Finnish marks. The Finnish mark is worth about two U.S. cents.—United Press.

Japan to Use Cooking Oil from Silkworms

Tokyo, Aug. 10.

A profuse supply of cooking oil is obtainable from silkworm larvae, experts of the Silk Experimental Station of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry announced, after carrying out a series of researches in which the new process of procuring oil was discovered.

It was revealed that silkworm larvae contain 30 per cent. oil. Japan's annual yield of 60,000 tons of larvae will produce enough cooking oil to substitute for sesame seed and other vegetable oils, it was said.—Domei.

London Journals Warn Against Undue Optimism; Policies of Vichy Condemned

London, Aug. 10.

The "Daily Mail" counsels the British people to keep a sense of proportion, neither to be over-elated by successes nor to be unduly disturbed by reverses.

In a leading article the journal says: "We do not suggest that there is any reason for pessimism rather than optimism now, but that both attitudes of mind are dangerous when so much yet unseen is on the eve of disclosure.

"The present situation, with the swaying fortunes of the fight in Russia, with Japan's real intentions still unrevealed, but with the great power America always ready, is fluid. Not yet has the war developed its final confrontations, still less its final stages. There are immense latent forces to come into action."

Flailing Vichy for "being content to become active accomplices to Nazi designs and exhibit almost malicious zeal in actions designed to thwart and injure an ally with whom they took up arms less than two years ago," the "Daily Telegraph," in a leading article declares: "that French industry should now be harnessed to the Nazi machine of production is perhaps inevitable in the circumstances. But in any event Vichy might have spared the French people the humiliation of being made to appear as though they are hugging the chains they are condemned to wear. Fortunately their honour is saved as that of the self-appointed rulers is impeached, by the existence and gallant achievements of General de Gaulle's Free French forces. Thanks to them France still holds a place in the struggle for liberation and rehabilitation as a real power and civilizing influence on world affairs.

"But it is an indelible reproach of the men of Vichy, not that they admitted defeat, but that they have abandoned hope of recovery and, under the pretence of joining the new order, would consign France to perpetual servitude."—Reuter.

Tokyo Press Makes Great Play of Warship Sighting

Tokyo, Aug. 10.

The influential "Nichi-Nichi" and nationalistic "Kokumin" this morning played up the identification, according to a semi-official Japanese report from Shanghai, of a British warship, alleged by a foreign press agency to have been sighted in the Gulf of Siam, as the battleship Warspite en route to Singapore for repairs after damage received last year during the battle of Narvik.

The report says the crippled warship deliberately showed herself in the Gulf of Siam in order to intimidate Thailand, although a gaping hole in the hull above the water line was plainly visible.

The "Yomiuri" likewise plays up the story with a photograph captioned "Foxy England's threat against Thailand." The "Yomiuri" says the warship was damaged by the Italians in the Mediterranean and is en route to America for repairs.

Called Demonstration

A "Nichi-Nichi" editorial also mentions the United States as the Warspite's destination and the semi-official Japanese news agency's broadcast said the ship was heading for the west coast via Manila to undergo repairs for which materials were not available in Singapore. The broadcast also said the vessel appeared in the Gulf of Siam "by way of a demonstration against Thailand which however reportedly adheres to her co-prosperity sphere throughout greater East Asia with Japan."

The alleged identification of the Warspite is made the main theme of a continued spate of Japanese press charges of Anglo-American pressure on Thailand for the purpose of "encirclement" of Japan. The "Nichi-Nichi" stresses that Thailand is safe in defying Britain and America because Thailand has a strong Power behind her. Thailand's independence is essential to the East Asia co-prosperity sphere which Japan desires, the daily adds.—Reuter.

SHIPPING NEWS

The Chinese Customs College has set the next entrance examination for indoor candidates for August 5 and 6, according to a report from Hongkong.

* * *

The **Sungshan Maru** of the T.K.K. is due to sail from the Company's Yangtszepoo Wharf this morning for Keelung, Amoy and Swatow with a quantity of cargo and passengers.

* * *

Chartered by the T.K.K. line the fast Panamanian freighter **Marion** is due to leave the company's Yangtszepoo Wharf, Shanghai side, this morning for Tientsin via Tsingtao and Chefoo.

* * *

The T.K.K. express liner **Shanghai Maru** sailed from the Company's Wayside Wharf yesterday morning on her return trip to Nagasaki. She arrived in port on Tuesday and her sailing was delayed owing to the typhoon.

* * *

Leaving the lower buoys 23 and 24 the cargo steamer **Florence D**, operated by Wallem and Company left port yesterday morning for Manila direct. She arrived on Friday from Rangoon with general cargo and more than 30,000 bags of rice for local discharge.

* * *

Due to leave port at 3 p.m. today is the ss. **Tientsin Maru** of the D.K.K. which is sailing for Tsingtao and Dairen with a complement of cargo and passengers from the company's Whangpoo Wharf. Mail will close at 11.30 a.m. and noon for registered and ordinary letters respectively.

* * *

The ss. **Suriyothai Nawa** of the Thai Maritime Navigation Company is due here on Wednesday from Bangkok via Hongkong with general cargo and more than 40,000 bags of rice for local discharge. The fest freighter will dock at the Mackenzie Company's Pootung Wharf. Local agents for the vessel are the Thai Seri and Company Ltd., and the Tung Yih Shipping Company.

* * *

Delayed in arrival due to the typhoon, the ss. **Nagasaki Maru**, T.K.K. express liner, entered port yesterday afternoon and docked alongside the company's Wayside Wharf coming from Nagasaki. The vessel brought a number of passengers, mail and cargo for discharge here. She is due to leave on her return trip to Japan at 9.30 a.m. today. Passengers should embark at the Wharf direct at least half an hour before sailing time. Mail for Japan, Korea and Formosa via Nagasaki will close at 7.15 a.m. today while registered mail closed at 7 p.m. yesterday.

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J.C.J.L. 3 SAILINGS MONTHLY TO AMOY, HONGKONG, MANILA and NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES PORTS.—For Freight and Passage please apply to Java-China-Japan Lijn Agentschap, Shanghai N. V., Brunner Mond Building, 133 Szechuen Road. Telephone 16247.

Yesterday's Arrivals

Name	From	Consignees
Santa Inez	Hongay	E. Asiatic
C. of Delhart	Manila	A.P.L.
Nagasaki M.	Japan	T.K.K.

Yesterday's Departures

Name	Flag	Despatcher
Shanghai M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Tangshan M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Sungshan M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Tsingtao M.	Jap.	D.K.K.
Kobe M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Cape F'weather	Am.	Everett
Florence D.	Fili.	Wallem
American Star	Am.	Mollers

Men-of-War in Port

Name	Flag	Type	Berthed
Luzon	Am.	Gbt.	B.N.B.
D. de Lagree	Fr.	Gbt.	K.S.D.
Fran. Garnier	Fr.	Gbt.	F.M.B.
E. Carlotto	Itl.	Gbt.	1-3 B.
Lepanto	Itl.	Gbt.	1-3 B.

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" " second week in September

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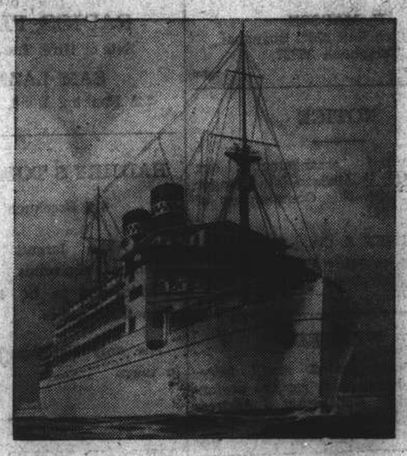

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TO-DAY'S WEATHER PROBABILITIES

Cloudy, fine and hot weather with moderate variable winds around Shantung, over our regions and the Coast to the South of the Saddles. Rainy around the Loochoos. Cyclonic circulation around Korea.

	At Cathedral		At Siccawei	
Temperature yesterday	min. 76.0	max. 90.0	min. 75.4	max. 91.0
„ same date last year	min. 79.5	max. 95.0	min. 77.0	max. 95.5

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

SHANGHAI, MONDAY, AUGUST 11, 1941 (19th day of 6th *inter.* moon)

AIR AND OCEAN MAILS

Pan American Airways Service per steamer on Aug. 13, 5 p.m. registered and 6 p.m. ordinary due San Francisco on Aug. 26. Air mails for Europe may be sent by this service to U.S.A. for connection with the P.A.A. Trans-Atlantic Air Service.

British Overseas Airways Service per steamer to Singapore on Aug. 13, 5 p.m. registered and 6 p.m. ordinary.

Dairen and Japan Air Mail close daily at 8 p.m.

Next steamship mails for America and Europe: Aug. 12, 1941.

LEGAL AND OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

Single copies 30 cents

Shanghai delivery ....6 mos. $42
China, Korea and Japan ...... „ 46
Hongkong and Macao .... „ 55
Postal Union Countries ...... „ 104

NORTH-CHINA HERALD

EVERY WEDNESDAY

Weekly Edition of the North-China Daily News

Single copies $2

Shanghai, China and Japan .6 mos. $42
Hongkong and Macao .... „ 44
Postal Union Countries ...... „ 54

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD, LTD. (Incorporated in Hongkong)
Reg. Office: North-China Building, S'hai.
Telegrams: Herald Shanghai
P.O. Box 707 Telephone 11055

Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, North-China Daily News & Herald, Ltd., to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Personal announcements in this column, $15 per insertion, including insertions in the NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

To-day's Events $4 per line, including all insertions made till date of event.

CARD

Mr. N. H. LACEY

P. P. C. -10685

TO-DAY'S EVENTS

AUGUST

11 Japanese warships arrived Shanghai (1937)
11 "Doomed Battalion" riot, Shanghai (1938)
11 Air battle over English Channel; 50 German planes destroyed (1940)

COMING EVENTS

AUGUST

13 'The Trumpeter' XMHD, 8.30.
16 Shanghai Cricket Club, Cinema Show 9.30.
20 'The Trumpeter' XMHD, 8.30
27 'The Trumpeter' XMHD, 8.30

NOTICE

Owing to our being forced to evacuate our premises, we are disposing, commencing Monday, August 11, of a large quantity of Manila and Dutch leaf cigars, also various smokers requisites, at sacrifice prices.

ATHENS TOBACCO Co.
136 Nanking Road. -1765

NOTICE

As from August 1, 1941, I have relinquished all interest in F. MADSEN & CO., of 133 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai.

F. MADSEN
Post Office Box 2262, Shanghai.
Telephone 35827. 10670

NOTICE

By mutual arrangement our Manager Mr. F. Madsen is no longer connected with this Company as of August 1, 1941.

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V HORN-RIMMED SPECTACLES V
are now made much larger. The latest model, it is rumoured, has a pair of screen wipers operated from a storage battery concealed in the wearer's hat. All firms having show windows should have PLATE GLASS POLICIES.
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PROFITABLE COMMERCIAL STATIONERY
A moment of reflection may sometimes save you money. Should you require any printing done, it is always wise to consult a printing house of repute, for it will pay you in the long run—both in economy and quality. The "North-China" Printing Department will be pleased to help with your problems.
THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS PRINTING DEPARTMENT
17 The Bund, Shanghai
Telephone 11055, Extension 8

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THE TEXAS CO., (CHINA), LTD.
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New Retail prices for Texaco Gasoline effective August 11, 1941 are as follows:—
Expump per A. G. . . . . CN$4.50
Per unit of 2 x 5 A. G. Tins 55.00

WEATHER, TIME AND TIDE

China Coast Time, Greenwich+8 hours. (For summer time add 1 hour.)

Meteorological Reports	Aug. 9 16.00	Aug. 9 21.00	Aug. 10 4.00	Aug. 10 9.00
Barometer (inches)	29.44	29.53	29.59	29.63
at 32 F. (variation for 24 hrs.)	+0.22	+0.36	+0.35	+0.24
at 32 F. („ „ 12 hrs.)	+0.20	+0.14	+0.15	+0.10
Wind (direction)	W/S	WSW	WSW	W/N
„ (miles per hour)	19.9	17.5	15.6	16.[illegible]
Temperature (Fahr.)	80.6°	78.3°	78.1°	82.0°
Humidity (per cent)	97	95	98	[illegible]
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	7	2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rainfall (inches)	0.03	—	[illegible]	[illegible]

Siccawei Abridged Report Aug. 9	Mean 1941	24 hrs. variation	68 years average
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	29.40	+0.04	29.67
Temperature: min. 74.3° max. 84.9°	79.6°	—	81.5°
Total rainfall January 1 to midnight before last (inches)	42.89	0.13	29.11

Time and Tide	11/8	12/8	13/8	14/8	15/8	16/8	17/8
Sun rises at Shanghai	5.16	5.17	5.17	5.18	5.19	5.19	5.20
Sun sets at Shanghai	18.41	18.40	18.39	18.38	18.38	18.37	18.36
Moon rises at Shanghai	21.09	21.42	22.17	22.54	23.33	—	0.15
Moon sets at Shanghai	8.52	9.46	10.39	11.32	12.25	13.16	14.08
Flood makes Shai. (day)	12.44	13.20	14.00	14.45	15.34	16.40	18.00
Ebb. makes Shai. (day)	6.03	6.35	7.10	7.40	8.18	9.00	10.10
H.W. W'sung Bar (day)	14.25	15.04	15.51	16.28	17.19	6.00	7.44
Ht. above LLW. (feet)	11.55	10.60	9.80	8.78	7.86	6.96	6.65

THE WEATHER

(See top of page, left)

State on the morning of the 9th:—High and steady pressure over Japan: low and rising over our regions. Typhoon to the north of Shanghai moving northward. Fresh west-north-westerly winds over our regions with cloudy and showery weather. Stormy over the Yellow Sea.

State on the morning of the 10th:—Fine cloudy weather. Westerly wind. Low and rising pressure.

TYPHOON SIGNALS

Typhoon signals: 1st Approximate position of the centre, at 6 a.m., within 120 miles of latitude 16, longitude 144, direction north-west, intensity: unknown. 2nd: Approximate position of the centre, at 2 p.m., within 60 miles of latitude 36, longitude 124, direction north-east, intensity: unknown.—Siccawei Observatory.

CHART FOR LOCATING THE POSITION OF TYPHOONS FROM SICCAWEI REPORTS.

POST OFFICE NOTICES

(See top of page, right)

The following times apply to the Head-Post Office Szechuen Road Bridge. Earlier posting at Sub-Offices is needed.

MONDAY, August 11.	*Reg.*	*Ord.*
Japan Korea and Formosa via Nagasaki	*19.00	7.15
Shenkiamen and Tinghai	9.30	10.00
Ninghsien (Ningpo)	10.30	11.00
Tsingtao and Dairen	11.30	12.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00
U.S.S.R. via Siberia	18.30	20.00
TUESDAY, August 12.		
Tsingtao and Dairen	*20.00	7.15
Weihaiwei Chefoo and Tientsin	12.30	13.00
Honolulu U.S.A. Canada and Europe via Pacific	AX17.00	18.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00

*The night before.
A Parcel mail for Honolulu and U.S.A., closes at 16.00 on 12th.
X Provisional time subject to alterations.

Canton-Hanoi-Saigon-Bangkok Air Mail

Air mails close on every Sunday and Wednesday at 8 p.m. for registered and ordinary for transmission per Shanghai-Canton Air Line to connect with the aeroplane leaving Canton for Hanoi on every Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and for Saigon on every Monday and Bangkok on every Friday. The air mails may also be sent per available steamer to Canton via Hongkong.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Contributions received by the "North-China Daily News" will be forwarded to the societies or charities concerned, by whom acknowledgment in these columns will be made in due course.

Central British War Fund (Shanghai)

MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS

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Young,Mr/Mrs.C.R.M.	200
Shanghai Club—proceeds of Lottery drawn on 1/8/41	1,479
Auto Palace Company, Ltd.	200
Auto Palace Co., Ltd.—non British Staff	70
Harris,Miss F.I.	3[illegible]

Patsy	10	Brockett,Mrs.J.	5
Scott,Miss M.G.	10	Brockett,J.A.	10
Shaw,P.H	5	E.M.B.	25
Baker,H.F.	25	Buck,A.W.	25
Anonymous	1,000	Anonymous	100
Butler,R.K.	100	Carlsen,A.E.	50
Morgan,R.	100	Clarke,V.F.	25
Anonymous	500	W.C.G.C.	30
Eveleigh,J.	10	Coates,L.V.	10
Rozario,A.J.	10	Cook,W.G.	10
Abraham,J.H.	20	R.B.C.	10
Adamson,A.S.	100	A.V.C.	10
Bluenose	20	I.C.	10
Artlett,W.A.	20	F.B.C.	75
Tim	50	F.R.D.	200
E.F.B.	25	J.D.	25
Anonymous	10	Davis,E.G.	30
Blair,A.B.	10	Day,Luther G.	10
Blake,Miss E.M.	50	Denham,L.	100
Blake,R.H.	25	R.V.D.	20
Bloom,G.C.	10	Dobson,H.R.	25
B./D.	10	Doddridge,Wm.J.	100
D.B.	20	Doodha,N.B.	20
Box,R.H.	25	Mr/Mrs.J.O.D.	50
Bridger,H.L.	10	Dudley,R.	10

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Edgar,Dr.J.	250	White & Co.	500
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Anonymous	10	Shadow	5
T.J.E.	20	O.C.	25
E.B.F.	10	W.W.G.H.	20
Feasey,S.E.	25	Anonymous	50
Anonymous	20	Stewamabs	20
Fisher,Peter	25	Mohideen Bros.	50
Fletcher,J.L.	20	Zelinsky,J.	20
Forrest,F.J.	15	Stirling,E.M.	20
Foster,H.E.	50	Anonymous	300
Anonymous	25	Anonymous	100
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Anonymous	150	Anonymous	10
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Hargreaves,W.	30	E.F.D.	20
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Anonymous	30	Lynch,Miss K.	10
Jones,R.A.	150	R.F.C.M.	100
Thomas Henry	20	Anonymous	50
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A.D.K.	10	Anonymous	50
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Anonymous	25	D.W.	50
Anonymous	100	Wellsted,Mrs.M.	5
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David/John	5	Watt,A.	50
Lingard,A.	10	Four C.R.P.	35
M.L.	100	O.A.N.	10
Anonymous	100	E.M.A.	40
Longhurst,C.D.	100	Afers,Thomas,A.	15
Maas,N.N.	100	A.H.A.	75
Anonymous	150	Anonymous	40
Anonymous	100	Beeching,E.	10
Maclean,C.	100	W.B.P.	10
Mann,G.H.	50	Deitch,R.	75
Martin,H.	10	Brooke,J.T.W.	25
Anonymous	20	Anonymous	100
Mayne,G.E.O.	100	Carson,W.I.	50
J.M.C.	20	W.V.K.C.	10
McIlwain,W.	100	Charters,W.	10
D.M.	200	A White Rose	100
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Tintack	30	Cobbett,A.M.	50
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Nash,A.C.R.	10	Connelly,H.	10
Newcomb,A.S.	40	Cowe,G.M.	10
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R.H.O.	75	Goodwin,R.H.	30
P.	10	Hall,A.C.	30
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K.B.P.	20	Harman,A.	100
Parr,A.	20	Harrison,G.	30
Anonymous	10	A.H.H.	30
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Penfold,F.G.	20	Guignard,R.C.P.	100
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D.P.	10	Jackson,Sr.—F.	20
J.V.P.	100	Anonymous	50
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N.P.	50	Jenssen,G.W.	10
Pyle,J.H.	30	Kimber,C.S.	10
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Anonymous	40	David	10
D.R.	20	Malone,Miss M.M.	20
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H.G.R.	20	McLay,F.S.	30
Reed,W.A.	50	McWhirter,D.L.	150
D.R.	100	H.M.	100
I.R.	20	Miller,J.	10
Rodda,A.	10	Morcher,J.W.	100
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Anonymous	50	Monitor 27	10
Rogers,J.T.	25	J.S.P.	30
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Anonymous	25	A Welshman	500
Anonymous	100	Ramsden,H.C.	50
R.S.	100	Rankin,Mrs.J.F.	20
D.B.S.	25	Rothwell,J.	10
Searle,J.H.	10	Sallis,Mrs.S.	25
Seddon,A.E.	25	Anonymous	20
Sharman,V.	20	Sennitt,A.V.	20
Sim,W.B.	30	Rogerson,H.	100
Souter,W.D.	30	O.S.	50
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Stormes,G.B.	25	Exsigs	10
Talbot,G.	20	Anonymous	50
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Turnbull,Norman	50	A.W.	25
Leobelle	10	W.A.W.	10
Waller,G.	5	Wolfe,S.W.	50
Mr/Mrs.E.E.W.	25	White,Norman	25
T.W.	50	Willson,C.C.W.	50
Warner,W.	60	Nobs 565	50
Rossweir	20	Wilson,Mrs.C.W.	20
Webb,J.V.	150	Anonymous	25

QUARTERLY SUBSCRIPTIONS

Henchman,A.S.	2,000	Smart,J.H.	150
Marshall,F.	100		

DONATIONS

Blanche—sale of Victory Pins	360
MacKeith,Miss Anne	50
Boyd,Mr/Mrs.L.C.	100
Barr,Miss S.A.	50
American Club—Film Show	385
Shellswell,Mr/Mrs.R.	20
Marr,Mr/Mrs.Norman James	150
Nissim,Mr/Mrs.N.M.	100
Nissim,Mr/Mrs.N.F.	100
Chinai & Co.,—J.C.	51
Commissariat,E.J.	21
A "cheeky" Cocker	200
British Residents' Association—War Efforts Sub Committee—sale of Cairn Terrier puppy	100
Four of the British Nursing Staff of the Country Hospital	40
Shanghai Engineers' Club—proceeds of 1st. Raffle	226
British Residents' Association—Waste Paper Sub-Committee	2,440
Ault & Wiborg Co. (Far East)	500
Party 2nd August—317 Great Western Road	350
Anonymous—En souvenir du 4 4 Aout 1914	200
In lieu of Tickets Dutch and Belgian Nights	100
British Residents' Association—Waste Paper Sub-Committee	19[illegible]
Aiton,Mr/Mrs.R.L.	43[illegible]
British Residents' Association—War Efforts Sub-Committee—Books	436
Monday Mahjong	7
Walton,Miss Dorothy	20
L. Skvirsky Studio—percentage of the takings at the Garden Fair	70
Malcolm,Mr/Mrs.John	[illegible]
Blanche—sale of Victory Pins	190
Rowe,Mr/Mrs.H.J. and Son Albert William	200
Tung Yih Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	2,500
Tata & Co., Ltd.—B.D.	1,500
Sale of London Programmes	150
The Swimming Bath Club	30
Howard,Mrs.Jean	[illegible]
Robertson,Miss C.	50
Perry,Mr/Mrs.Harold G.B.	50
Anonymous from Kuling	[illegible]

Letchford,Mrs.E.	20	Calder,Miss E.R.	10
Hawes,J.P.	30	Hunter,George	100
Plattner,R.	100	J.M.C.	100
Merriles,A.H.	100	Anonymous	100
Anonymous R	150	G.	100
Anonymous P	250	M.J.Nathan	100
V.K.	50	Levy,D.E.	30
Vitenson,Mrs.S.	10	Pollock,Miss Y.	250
Moslem,Mrs.G.	10	Anonymous	100
Swen,R.	10	Tolmie,G.W.	100
Thorn,L.H.	100	Fawcett,Miss E.	30
Tuesday Mahjong	[illegible]	A bet—N.S.	5
Ely—Poker	20	J.S.H.	100
Artindale,R.	100	Business	40
Longden,P.E.	30	Tata,B.D.	500
Thompson,J.A.	50	Lilies	25
Anonymous	5	We Five	100
Howells,Mrs.M.	10	D.R.	50
Prondorf,U.G.	100	Anonymous	500
Tennis Match	50		

(To be concluded tomorrow)

AT WHITEAWAY'S
THIS WEEK
BARGAINS IN MILLINERY AND SPORTS WEAR
BARGAINS IN WOMEN'S AND MEN'S SHOES
BARGAINS IN CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE
BARGAINS IN GLOVES AND HOSIERY
BARGAINS IN HOUSEHOLD LINENS

Positions Vacant

Do not enclose original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies answer the same purpose.

EXPERIENCED architect required for Chinese firm. Only foreigners need apply. Kindly write and state salary required. Box 1042, NCDN. -1747

WANTED salesman. Projecta Slide Advertising, 149 Yuen Ming Yuen Road. -1754

BRITISH firm requires shop assistant, non-Chinese, experience not essential but must be careful and intelligent and willing to learn. Perfect English necessary. Box 1025, NCDN 10656

Business Opportunities

ADVERTISER willing finance any line of business especially any manufacturing enterprise. Replies will be treated confidentially. Write Box 1024, NCDN. 10653

LEADING foreign firm, unusually well-connected Japanese circles, offers services in rent collections, real estate and commodity sales and purchases, confidential negotiations, etc. No pass business undertaken. Box 999, NCDN. 10632

Personal

WOULD any charming young lady care correspond with very lonely bachelor, view establishing friendship, fond of sports, dancing, books, cinema, etc. Box 1036, NCDN. -1737

Cameras

ADVERTISER requires Retina camera or other model of Leica format. Box 1043, NCDN. -1789

CAMERAS. Kodak 16 mm. movie camera, F3.5 lens, in case, in perfect order. US$25. Box 1051, NCDN. 10672

Motor Cars and Cycles

1941 Chevrolet de luxe, as new, run 5,000 km., four-door sedan, under guarantee, including insurance, license. US$1,600. Box 1079, NCDN. -1797

1935 Ford coupe de luxe, owner driven, excellent condition. US$550. Address Box 1062, NCDN. -1796

FOR SALE, 1940 Mercury sedan. Telephone 16122. -1787

FOR SALE, 1941 Chrysler sedan, Fluid Drive, US$2,300; 1941 Buick sedan, armour car, US$3,700; 1936 Buick sedan, US$1,000. These cars may be tried on arrangement by telephone 13060 (office hours), ask Mr. T. Y. Tung, Joseph Tse or Box 1035, NCDN. -1734

1933 Austin Seven sedan, in excellent condition, five new tyres, just overhauled, U.S.$450. Address Box 1020, NCDN 10653

1939 Pontiac five-passenger, convertible, owner-driven, radio, U.S. $1,000. Reply Box 985, NCDN. -1649

FOR SALE, 1939 4-door Buick sedan with radio sport light, used only 7,000 km., US$1,650. Address Box 964, NCDN. -1622

Radios

WANTED to purchase transmitting tubes, communication receiver, parts, motor-generators, power-packs, new/used. State particulars. Box 1019, NCDN. -1711

RADIO O.K.? For expert repairs, genuine parts, moderate charges, telephone 43383 Chang's Radio Corporation. -1087

DIAL 51140! Radio repairs at your home. Foreign engineer. "Radio Expert," 131/438 Museum Road. -1315

Animals

THOROUGHBRED red Irish setter pups for sale, two months old. Parents are pure Irish setters and good hunters. For appointment apply Olympic Cafe, 1134-1136 Broadway East. Telephone 51024, Mr. Petroff.

FIVE very attractive Siberian kittens, six weeks old for sale, on view at Watson's Pharmacy, 71 Nanking Road, 9 a.m.—6 p.m. 10693

JOIN the China Kennel Club ($8) and register your dog ($5). Non-members registration ($10). Room 3, 24 The Bun. 10667

GOOD home wanted for friendly wire-haired bitch, three years old house-trained and companionable with children. Apply Box 1089, NCDN. 10681

FOR SALE, excellent cross country pony for good rider. Equipment inclusive. Telephone Lincoln Riding Academy, 20908. Pony Bonny Boy. -1767

WANTED cocker spaniel, black female puppy. Write to Box 1038, NCDN. -1739

LOST: Sunday, July 20, vicinity Corneille and Massenet, small black male Pekinese. Finder please notify Dr. Antonoff, 2 Great Western Road. Telephone 33067. Liberal reward. 10648

Beauty Culture, etc.

Advertisements under this heading are carefully scrutinized before acceptance, and though no guarantee can be given readers may be reasonably assured of their bona fides.

ALICE. 360 Rue Bourgeat, Room 3, from 2 to 10. Massage. -1377

LADY gives general massage, manicure 10-7 p.m., 205 Peking, lift 374 Kiangse Road, Apartment 30, second-floor. 10666

Positions Wanted

Advertisements under this heading only are accepted at the rate of twenty dollar cents per word per insertion, with a minimum charge of $2.50.

EXPERIENCED Chinese accountant seeks immediate employment with AI references. Reply Box 1061, NCDN. -1785

YOUNG lady stenotypist thoroughly experienced with general office routine desires position. Address Box 1059, NCDN. 10674

MIDDLE-AGED Chinese, university graduate, over twelve years' experience, good reference, wants position as office accountant or assistant. Expect monthly salary including allowances around $300 (Shanghai currency). Kindly address Box 1012, NCDN. -1702

CHINESE lady stenographer, good English, seeks position. Address 861 Gordon Road, c/o Mr. Hsieh. -1795

EXPERIENCED Chinese (male) typing, cabling and accounting clerk open for immediate engagement. Part or full time. Moderate salary. Hard-worker. Box 1039, NCDN. -1741

PORTUGUESE girl willing to do part time/full hours, filing/stenographic work. Best school references. Box 1022, NCDN -1716

For Sale—Miscellaneous

HIGH class precision lathes, six-foot, all modern features, 40 changes of feed, screw without changing gears, price US$550. Apply Box 1078, NCDN. -1795

CARRIER 50-J air conditioner, used 1½ summers, perfect condition. US$300. Telephone 71094. -1789

PERSIAN carpet, about 9 x 12, and two high-class rugs, for sale. Box 867, NCDN. -1467

UPRIGHT Moutrie piano in good condition. U.S.$70. Address Box 1010, NCDN. -1700

SHIRTS correctly made to measure at reasonable prices. White poplin from $15. Razon's, 12 Central Road. 10638

ABSOLUTELY new. Railway rigid split switches for 60 lb. ASCE rails, 12 sets available for immediate delivery from Shanghai stock together with 12 sets Johnson switch stands. Apply to Arnhold & Company, Ltd., Engineering Department, Sassoon House, 3rd floor. 10659

TRAY cloths, 45 cents; cotton napkins, 60 cents; guest towels, 75 cents; gent's linen handkerchiefs, $2.90; ladies' handkerchiefs, $3.50. Lace & Linen Syndicate, 114 Peking Road. 10663

FOR SALE: 1940 refrigerator, excellent condition, US$200. Box 942, NCDN -1593

Educational

COMPLETE commercial course, shorthand (Gregg/Pitman), typewriting, English, commercial correspondence, bookkeeping, coding, filing, students prepared for Pitman, Gregg and London Chamber of Commerce examinations. Class or individual tuition. Moderate fees. Apply Mrs. Sweeney Steno-Typist Academy, 173-301 Seymour Road. 10474

Chinese Servants

GOOD cook-boy, wife wash-amah, seek position, highly recommended. Address Box 1037, NCDN. -1738

AVAILABLE August 15, highly recommended baby amah, who also washes, knits, etc. Please telephone 22411. 10681

HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED, efficient and very honest boy. Reliable baby-amah (20 years with same family) and hard-working coolie. Telephone 75823. -1671

73148. Central Employment Agency. British. Servants, specialists. Established 1930. Closed Sundays and every afternoon. -1499

72782 General Trading Company. Excellent cooks, boys, amahs, chauffeurs, office-boys, coolies. Prompt service. -1480

Clothing and Fabrics

BEDSHEETS, best imported grades, in all sizes. Table clothes, napkins and household linen in best European pure linen quality. Box 994 NCDN. -1639

Houses and Land

FOR SALE, best located corner lot in French Concession, fronting Avenue Petain, Dufour and Francis Garnier. Area 11½ mow. With large luxurious residence. Beautiful garden. Can also be sold in parts. Telephone 11463.

SALE/Rent large residence French Concession, facing four roads, eighteen mows. Box 1028, NCDN. 10657

WANTED to buy, large-sized office building in the International Settlement or French Concession. Please communicate in first instance to Box 1018, NCDN. -1709

DETACHED residence near Wayside Park. Well built five-roomed house on half mow with usual offices for $65,000; six-roomed house with service wing, 2½ mow, for $230,000. Immediate possession. Please interview Cumine & Co., Ltd., personally, 2 Peking Road. 10662

FOR SALE, most beautiful modern big residence, up-to-date equipment, entirely furnished, with over 6 mow land, in best part of French Concession. Price US$85,000. No brokers. Address Box 980, NCDN. 10612

Offices, Shops, Godowns

WANTED by reliable business-man, part office or desk with telephone. Central location. Address Box 1058, NCDN. -1721

Miscellaneous

BRITISH, American magazines delivered twice or thrice weekly, we have best selection including Harper's, Fortune. Telephone 14189 for list. Home Magazine Library. 10664

Furnished Houses

LARGE residence with sun porch, two glass verandahs, garden and garage for three cars, green house and servants' quarters (separate building), Arcola heating. Apply Box 1064, NCDN. 10677

FOR RENT: Very attractive eight roomed house with large flower and vegetable gardens near French Club. Economical central heating, low rent, some furniture and fixtures to be taken over. Reply Box 1032, NCDN. 10669

Unfurnished Houses

TO LET four-roomed semi-detached house on Yu Yuen Road. Rent $400 per month. Telephone 60121 between 11-12. -1778

HUNGJAO Road: Luxus Residence House, 7 rooms, all comfort, big garden to let. Asia Land Co., 778 Bubbling Well (10-12, 2-5).

Furnished Apartments

TO LET, in a new apartment building, in the best residential part of French Concession, two and three-roomed furnished and unfurnished apartments with all modern conveniences. Apply A. Leonard, P. Veysseyre, Architects, 461 Avenue Joffre. 10619

Rooms Without Board

NICE convenient rooms to let $12 per day. Bubbling Well Road, telephone 36593 from 1-3 p.m. -1291

TO LET, beautifully furnished rooms in swell apartment-house, best location Petain. Telephone 70269 or call Apartment 22 Washington Apartments. -1649

Rooms with Board

TWO rooms, bath and board, with private family, garden. Bachelors preferred. Box 1045, NCDN. -1784

IN MODERN apartment-house, Avenue Joffre, nicely-furnished, very clean room for one/two persons, with/without board. No refugees. Telephone 74311. -1770

To Advertisers

The following replies are being held at this office and the owners of the undermentioned Box numbers are requested to call for same before August 18 after which date they will be destroyed. Nos. 30, 31, 42, 57, 128, 171, 249, 268, 269, 278, 291, 305, 322, 324, 329, 377, 433, 464, 525, 547, 594, 669, 708, 721, 732, 742, 757, 765, 766, 775, 786, 793, 799, 844, 857, 875, 896.

Wanted to Purchase

WANTED buy secondhand household furniture, carpets, suits, dresses, shoes. Telephone 39965 daily, Mr. Bers. -1477

MICROSCOPE, with low power, high power, oil immersion objectives. Three eyepieces. Condenser with iris diaphragm. Particulars and price to Lucas Leong, Foreign YMCA. -1759

WE pay highest prices for old, broken, useless platinum, gold and silver articles. We also buy and sell diamonds. Maxima, 346 Szechuen Road, Room 701, telephone 15634. -1749

WINCHESTER rifle, 22 calibre, wanted. State price, condition. Reply to Box 666, NCDN. -1610

Unfurnished Apartments

BEAUTIFUL three and four-roomed apartment, best part Concession. General Investment Co., 233 Nanking Road, Room 122. -1749

NEW three-roomed flats to let, big garden, 321/16 Route Dupleix. Bathroom, kitchen. Dah Ching Realty Co., 281 Nanking Road. -1717

Dancing

NEW Dancing Academy, 727 Weihaiwei Road, House 3, Flat 202. Academy exclusively for the English-style ballroom dancing. Lessons are given personally step by step by an experienced teacher. Mr. L. Gay. Beginners are guaranteed to be able to dance after four lessons. The fee is to be refunded in case they can not. For the advanced, the latest variations and higher technics. -1371

Wanted to Rent

WANTED urgently two-roomed unfurnished modern apartment in best residential district in the French Concession. Please telephone 74246 between 9 and 10 a.m. 10684

UNFURNISHED small house or four room apartment, preferably Concession, required by British family. No racketeers. Box 1066, NCDN. 10676

WANTED furnished or unfurnished apartment, three or four rooms, moderate rental. Address Box 1046, NCDN. -1764

BACHELOR requires furnished apartment three/four rooms or small furnished house with kitchen, bath, boys' rooms and garage, quiet location. Reply Box 1050, NCDN. -1769

ONE furnished room with private bath, Concession. For couple. Box 1009, NCDN. -1697

WANTED. Apartment, central district, about four rooms, bath and kitchen. Willing to pay reasonable key-money. No telephone required. Box 374, NCDN. -836

WANTED: Three-four room apartment or house inside Settlement. No brokers. Apply Post Office Box 1476. -1695

Medical

Dr. J. KASSOFF, M.D.
(New York and Berlin Clinics)
Specialist in
Urology and Skin Diseases
HAMILTON HOUSE, Office 218
Hours: 11-1 and 4-6 p.m. Tel. 14379
Also at 587 Bubbling Well Road
Hours: 9-10 and 5-6 p.m. Tel. [illegible]